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VOL. XXIV NO. 68 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

AGRARIAN CRISIS: OFFICIALS RESIGN

UNITED-FRONT PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS

SEQUEL TO FAILURE OF CROPS

AHMEDABAD: March 18.

The Revenue Officer and the Police Patel of the village of Aslali in Ahmedabad District have tendered their resignations to the Collector, pleading their inability to assist Government in the collection of Land Revenue on account of the failure of crops for a consecutive number of years.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. S. A.

Ten Deaths And 2 Million Dollars Damage Reported

ROSSITER, March 18

An alarming flood situation has arisen in Pennsylvannia. Five persons were drowned last night when a dam burst swept through a narrow valley, inundating the little town of Bedford. The flood area covers large parts of Maryland and West Virginia. The rise of water occurred after a quick thaw of the heaviest snowfall for many years.

Johnstown is completely marooned. A wireless message states that floods there are swirling over the tops of parked cars at 15 miles per hour.

MINERS' NARROW SHAVE

The coal pit at Mcclelland town is flooded. Three hundred miners escaped drowning by wading through water waist high. The entire relief staff of the National Red Cross of New York has been mobilised for the first time since the great Mississippi floods of 1927-29.

Ten deaths and two million dollars' damage are the preliminary estimates of losses in the flood areas of Pennsylvania and Maryland.—Reuter.

FLOOD AND FIRE WORK HAVOC

PITTSBURGH March, 18.

This famous steel manufacturing centre has been seriously affected by floods which have raised the flood height of the Alleghany waters to 27 feet. Hundreds of houses have been isolated. Oil tanks in waverly oilworks lawrenceville, have exploded. Flaming oil set fire to pittsburgh spring steel companys buildings.

Swollen waters of potomac river have covered Hancock and Maryland to a depth of nearly five feet. Water is still rising three feet hourly. There is no light.

Ithaca city has been isolated Telephones and telegraphs have been broken down by floods. Dovens of buildings have been swept away at Newharford, and connecticut by the dam collapse.—Reuter.

DINSHAW WACHA MEMORIAL

A meeting of the Committee of prominent citizens appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw Watcha was held on Wednesday in the Mayor's room, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding. It was decided that the Sheriff's meeting be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall after the Easter holidays. It is understood that the funds to be collected for the memorial to the late Sir Dinshaw Watcha will be spent in erecting a statue and in promoting economic research.

New Attorney-General

LONDON March, 19.

Sir Donald Somerville has been appointed Attorney General.—Reuter.

More Seats For Trade Unions

Assembly Committee On Hammond Report

NOMINATIONS SHOULD BE RULED OUT

Secrecy Of Ballot Must Be Adhered To

Under the system of Responsible Government nomination is clearly ruled out.

The true principle of voting is strict secrecy and the Hammond Committee recommendations are destructive of that principle. The Ballot paper should not be marked or shown to another individual.

More Labour seats should be reserved for registered trade unions and one of the four Labour seats of Assam should be given to non-plantation workers.

Multi-member constituencies in the provinces of Madras and Bombay generally should not be accepted.

The vast Mahomedan urban population in the Districts of Hyderabad and Sukkur have been ignored as only two urban seats have been proposed for them out of the total number of 33 seats.

The above are some of the salient features of the Assembly Committee report on Delimitation proposals.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES DONE AWAY WITH

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The following is the full text of the report of the Assembly Committee on the Hammond Report:

SINGLE VERSUS MULTI-MEMBER CONSTITUENCY

In view of the fact that rranchise will be extended to a large proportion of electors inexperienced in the exercise of vote, we welcome the acceptance of the principle that single-member constituencies should be the rule and multi-member constituencies the exception. We do not accept the Hammond Committee's recommendations for multi-member constituencies in the provinces of Madras and Bombay generally except in the cities of Madras, Ahmedabad and Bombay and except where reservation is necessary for Scheduled Castes, Maharattas and Backward classes. Representatives of Sind and Orissa are of the opinion that considering the size of the constituencies, single-member constituencies should be replaced by multi-member constituencies in those provinces. If multi-member constituencies are retained in the provinces of Madras and Bombay, we recommend that similar constituencies be constituted in the provinces of Sind and Orissa provided that the method of voting in such constituencies is the method of distributive and neither the cumulative nor single non-transferable vote.

In fact, we would strongly advocate this method of voting in all multi-member constituencies including those where seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in accordance with the Poona Pact except in the cities of Madras, Ahmedabad and Bombay. Though we should have wished for the election of representative of the Scheduled Castes to be by distributive vote in those cities also, since this method of vote is more in accord with the spirit of the Poona Pact. Nevertheless having regard to the practical difficulties, cumulative vote is accepted.

URBAN V. RURAL.

It is necessary at this stage to call attention to the proposal of the Hammond Committee which appears to have dealt unfairly with the case of U. P. in the matter of adequate urban representation in the provincial Legislative Assembly. In paragraph 117 of the Report the Committee recommended the allocation of only 13 general seats to the urban constituencies out of the total number of 140 seats. Not only does the proportion of seats which is now being allotted to the urban areas compare unfavourably with that allotted to the existing Legislative Council, but the voting strength of the urban areas has also increased by about 50 per cent and several new towns have been added to the urban category. Another instance of a glaring inequality appears in the case of Sind where despite the stress laid by the Hammond Committee on achieving a reasonable balance between the interests of towns and country, only two urban seats have been proposed for Mahomedans out of a total number of 33 and that only in Karachi City. In making such recommendation the Hammond Committee have completely ignored the vast Mahomedan urban population in the districts of Hyderabad and Sukkur.

WOMEN.

The Hammond Committee propose the allocation of all seats reserved for women in the provincial legislative assemblies to special constituencies. There is one small matter which owing to intensity of feeling on the point, we should be reluctant to overlook. This is in regard to the extent of women's constituency in Assam. In deference to popular feeling and on the merits of the case, we recommend that the constituency for women in Assam should comprise the towns of Gauhati. Sylhet and Shillong.

Representatives of certain in-

(Continued on page 10.)

ROOSEVELT'S BIG-BILL

Urges Congress To Vote Huge Sum For Relief Of Unemployed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON: March 18.

President Roosevelt has asked the Congress to appropriate 1,500 million dollars for relief work in the Financial Year, beginning with July 1.

The President has stated that the trend of employment is upward, but the present rate of progress is inadequate, and therefore, he has appealed to private businessmen to extend their operations in order to absorb the increasing number of unemployed.

In addition to 1,500 million dollars, over 1,000 million dollars would be spent from the Treasury in the next Financial Year, as a result of the previous appropriations, while the Budget contained 600 million dollars for various public works.—Reuter.

MOVE TO REORGANISE A. A. A.

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, March 18.

President Roosevelt's new taxes on dividends distributed to foreign shareholders may have to be collected for the Treasury by the American companies concerned, according to the reported intention of the Ways and Means Committee.

The reorganisation of the defunct Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the establishment of the five regions for the administration of Government's new soil conservation programme were the two fundamentals of the announcement made by the Secretary for Agriculture. Details are expected in a few days.

TWO DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Wallace mentioned two difficulties attached to the new programme; firstly, the fact that though planting has already commenced in the South, yet Government must endeavour to make the scheme applicable in this season; secondly, the extent to which the new, policy would affect the production of major crops.

M. VENIZELOS DEAD

PARIS, March 18.

M. Venizelos is dead.—Reuter.

Born in 1864 Venizelos was educated in the university of Athens and was called to the Bar at Crete. He became a Deputy for the district of Kedonia, Cretan Assembly in 1838 and took part in the Cretan rising of 1896. He was President of the Cretan National Assembly in 1897. He served as Prime Minister of Greece for the terms of 1910-15, 1917-20, 1924, 1928-32 and 1933.

COMMONS AGREE TO AIR ESTIMATES

LONDON. March 18.

The House of Commons adopted the air estimates after rejecting by 170 votes to 47 the Labour motion to reduce the personnel.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO PROLONG.

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The latest lobby estimate of the duration of the Current session of the Assembly is that it may last till April 25. So the Congress party members would have to return to Delhi from Lucknow Congress session.

Incontestable Breach Of Versailles

SECURITY STRUCTURE BADLY SHAKEN

League Council Discusses Franco-Belgian Motion

LONDON: March 18.

The League Council met at 4 p.m. to discuss the Franco-Belgian motion for condemning German infringement of Treaties.

Mr. Eden reiterated that an incontestable breach of the Versailles Treaty has occurred and it was, therefore, right for the Council to come to a similar conclusion and convey it to the other signatories.

Structure Shaken

The structure of security and confidence had been seriously shaken. How was it to be reconstructed? It could only be through a fuller understanding of the things foremost in the thoughts of each.

Germany would surely recognise that confidence depended on the belief of the sanctity of Treaties and unilateral repudiation could only nullify the objects they envisaged.

Belgian Lead

Mr. Eden welcomed M. Vanzeeland's wise and courageous declaration that despite what had happened, effort must be made to reconstruct international life and hoped that the Council's collective wisdom might suggest a course which would secure the maintenance of peace on the foundation of respect for law.

Mr. Eden concluded that Britain would play her full part in the organisation of security of West Europe.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE.

"Italy is fully conscious of its responsibilities and remains faithful to its Locarno engagements," declared Signor Grandi in the first public declaration by Italians on the present crisis. He added that it could not be expected that Italy would join in the application of measures to which Italians were subjected. He emphasised Italy's perfect understanding of France and Belgians' legitimate anxieties. He deplored the violation of the Locarno Pact all the more because it had been made by a great power whose co-operation was essential to the maintenance of peace. Our duty to see the unity of Locarno Powers was not divided and had not weakened.

One incontestably clear cause of weakness was the political basis of the Locarno Treaty in consequence of the Geneva decision in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian situation. Locarno was built on the principle of the solidarity of Western Powers. Sgr. Grandi concluded by saying that European peace is indivisible and methods of preserving it must be indivisible. Otherwise Europe will become an armed fortress.

POLAND'S OBLIGATIONS

M. Beck (Poland) declared the fact that the France-Soviet Pact, like Locarno, did not include Poland had not modified Poland's obligations and rights under prior engagements. He rejoiced that the Council was meeting in London in the characteristic British atmosphere of loyalty and sense of reality. Poland attached great importance to the consolidation of normal European relations, but it was essential that the interests of any country whatsoever, could not be the object of international negotiation without the participation and consent of the country concerned.

CONCILIATION IMPERATIVE.

Sr. Barcia (Spain) and Sr. Glunazu (Argentina) promised support to the Franco-Belgian motion.

M. Munch (Denmark) said that conciliation was imperative be-

(Continued on Page 7.)

SEARCH FOR WAY OUT OF IMPASSE

British Proposal For International Policing OF Frontier

LONDON, March 18.

After a brief luncheon adjournment the Locarno Committee resumed the search for a formula to circumvent the conflicting Franco-German viewpoints over the Rhineland occupation. As a temporary measure during the negotiations, Britain proposed:

Firstly, the zone on both sides of the Franco-German frontier be policed internationally like the Saar during the plebiscite;

Secondly reference of the Franco-Soviet pact to The Hague Court for a ruling whether it violated Locarno.

It is taken for granted that a Western Air Pact will be included in the peace structure at subsequent negotiations, but at present it has not entered the picture.—Reuter.

BRITISH PLAN FOR PEACE

LONDON, March 18.

The conference of the Locarno Powers opened at the Foreign Office at 12-25 p.m. to consider the British Plan to secure peace in Western Europe. Britain was represented by Capt. Eden, Lord Halifax and Mr. Neville Chamberlain France by M. Flandin and M. Paul Boncour; Belgium by M. Van Zeeland and Italy by Sgr. Grandi.—Reuter.

RELIEF IN GERMAN CIRCLES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 18.

Following a series of conferences with Herr Hitler and Herr von Neurath throughout the night, Gen. Ribbentrop is expected to reach Croydon at 17-00 hours.

Meanwhile Germany's decision to send a delegation has been received with much relief in German circles possessing intimate knowledge of the critical situation created by Herr Hitler's pre-occupation of the Rhineland Zone.

The public is gradually realising the seriousness of the international situation. Foreign newspapers are eagerly read to glean the knowledge not available due to the severely controlled press.

GANDHI-JAWAHAR PARLEYS

Leaders Discuss Future Congress Policy In Delhi

NEW DELHI: March 18.

Parleys about the future Congress policy commenced this morning at 8 in the Harijan Colony.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj conferred informally in Pandit Jawaharlal's room for about two hours.

They apprised Pandit Jawaharlal of the present political situation, and the issues confronting the Congress were freely discussed.

Later Pandit Jawaharlal was closetted with Gandhiji for about an hour.

In the afternoon again, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad had talks with Mahatma Gandhi in Mahatmaji's cottage.

Mr. P.N. Sapru, Member of the Council of State, paid a visit to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel remained with Gandhiji till late in the evening.—United Press.

UNITED FRONT ACHIEVED

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Informal talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of the Congress Working Committee were continued to-day.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal has placed before Mahatma Gandhi certain items of programme, in addition to the policy and programme outlined at the Bombay session of the Congress.

The Working Committee is expected to review those suggestions at its meeting on March 21.

Feelings of optimism prevail in "Gandhi Camp" regarding the outcome of conversations that have hitherto taken place. One of the prominent Congress leaders remarked to the Associated Press representative: "You may take it, we all agree to present a united front."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here from Nasik this evening and was received by the nationalist M. L. A.'s, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Sardar Sant Singh and others.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Meeting To Last For Three Days

NEW DELHI: March 18.

The "United Press" learns that the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee, which meets on March 20, will consider the objections raised by the Provincial Committees regarding the allotment of the quotas of delegates to the annual sessions, the quotas of membership of the All-India Congress Committee and the difficulties experienced in working the Manual Labour Clause.

There are no election disputes to be settled, but cases arising out of the disqualifications incurred by certain members elected to the All-India Congress Committee from Utkal, C.P. (Hindustani) and Bombay, owing to the non-payment of membership fees within the prescribed period, would be considered.

The Working Committee meets in the Harijan Colony on the afternoon of March 21 and the session is expected to last two or three days.—United Press.

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To Let Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5779).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let for Hindus at 'Dharam Kuty', Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, from 1st of April, convenient, well lighted, airy, westerly gallery, independent flat, two bed rooms, gallery, verandah, kitchen, dining room. Apply Block 7 in the compound. (5780).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Lawyer's complete library including complete I.C.; C.L.R.; M.I.A.; W.R.; and upto 1920 I.L.R.; and P.R.; also P.L.R. Vol. I to 16; list on application:—N. N. Sahni, Advocate, Municipal, [illegible]

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. —The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce will open from the 20th June, 1936, (subject to Government sanction). Applications for admission to the College should be sent to the undersigned. The number of students to be admitted to the Intermediate Commerce class is 80 and to the junior and Senior B. Com. classes is 50. As accommodation in the Hostel is limited applications for the same should be sent on separate form. Those who wish to have their names enrolled should send Rs. 2 as earnest money along with their applications to J. H. DIVAN Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School. 2833

73. AGENTS WANTED.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of Mr. FRAMROZE NADIRSHAH, MERCHANT. .... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the abovenamed Mr. Framroze Nadirshah Merchant, who died intestate at Bombay on 7th January, 1936 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted on 14th March, 1936, by the Bombay High Court to Mr. Nariman Nadirsha Merchant are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as his Attorneys at their Office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st March, 1936, after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been then received and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the estate of the deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up such securities or property as the case may be to the undersigned as Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1936.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

2845

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ABDUL LATIFF, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Medows Street, Cama Chambers, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Dated this 18th day of March, 1936.

HARILAL THAKAR & CO.,
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APPEAL TO HIGH COURT AGAINS POLIC CHIEF'S ORDER

Taxi-Drivers' Union Urges Members Not To Get Their Meters Re-Adjusted To New Scale Of Tariff

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi (owner) Drivers' Union was held on Wednesday afternoon at the People's Jinnah Hall to consider the decision of the Police Commissioner to introduce six anna taxis in the city. Mr. Liyaquat Hussein, the President of the Union was in the chair

Mr. Jhabwala explained the purpose of the meeting and exhorted the members to arrive at a decision after mature deliberations

NO BABY CARS.

Then he read the letter of the Commissioner of Police, which stated that a legal rate must be maintained to keep the taxis running efficiently, and this could not be less than four annas. If the Drivers accepted a lower rate, it was entirely their concern but they should not complain at the time of inspection. With reference to the licensing of baby cars, the Commissioner said that he was not prepared to consider the question, since they were not general utility taxis.

Then Mr. Jhabwala read out and explained the answers of Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga, Ex-Advocate-General, Bombay to the questionnaire submitted to him by the Union.

Question 1. Whether the Police Commissioner under the rules can arbitrarily fix the rate of fares as would lead to destruction of the trade.

Answer:—Under rule 41 of the Public Conveyance (motor vehicles) Rules 1922, the Commissioner of Police or any person authorised by him has the authority to fix the rates of fares. The Commissioner cannot fix such rates or fares arbitrarily. He cannot exercise the authority given to him in a capricious, wanton and oppressive manner. Public authorities even, acting within the defined limits of their powers must not conduct themselves arbitrarily or tyrannically.

NO LEGAL REMEDY.

Question 2. If so, is there any legal remedy open to the Union to prevent him from fixing the rate arbitrarily and compel him to reduce the rate of six annas fare as already fixed by him to four annas, and what, if any?

Answer:—There is no legal remedy open to the querists, so long as the Commissioner of Police acts within the powers conferred upon him by the Public Conveyance Rules, 1922, not arbitrarily, but in the exercise of his discretion. . . The court will not sit in appeal over his decision.

Answering other question I Sir Kanga had written that on the materials before him he did not think that the Commissioner had acted arbitrarily and that the best course before the querists is to apply to the Government for relief.

Lively discussion followed. Several of the drivers gave first hand accounts of their long and futile waiting for customers. They all felt that only cheap taxis could cure this state of affairs.

The chairman remarked that they were not Communists but were loyal subjects. They were prepared to pay their taxes; but the Commissioner had not consulted them or the public. The Public claimed four annas taxis, and they were one with the public demand.

The meeting ended, after passing four resolutions unanimously. The first resolution expressed appreciation of the Commissioner's decision not to permit "Baby car Taxis" and the option given to the drivers to run at four annas, but protested against his persistence in not agreeing to four annas Taxis. The second resolution invited the Commissioner to submit the matter to arbitration. The third asked the Taxi owners to refuse to get their cars passed and their meters readjusted, and appointed a Council of Action to carry on effective action. By the fourth resolution it was resolved to approach the High Court and to collect a fund of Rs. 5 000 for the purpose.

MOHENJO-DARO SCRIPT

Seals Throw Light On Most Ancient Civilisation

"The so-called Indus Civilization, which was the civilization of the whole of pre-Aryan India, is the most ancient civilization of Asia, the originator of the Sumerian civilization which afterwards developed into Babylonian and Assyrian, and the cause of the civilization of China that afterwards spread to Corea and Japan."

This was one of the conclusions arrived at by Rev. H. Heras, Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, at a lecture on the Mohenjo-Daro Script given before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday, Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., presiding.

Fr. Heras first surveyed the work done by other scholars in connection with the script of Mohenjo-Daro. After explaining the modern theories about the origin of the so-called Dravidian people, the lecturer gave an account of his comparative studies of the Mohenjo-Daro script with other sixteen ancient scripts including Iberian, Etruscan, Minoan, Egyptian, Sumerian, Proto-Chinese, South and North Indian Brahmi, Easter Island, Pre-historic marks of Southern India and marks on the Purana coins. After this he studied the inscriptions themselves drawing the following conclusions:

TOTEMIC SIGNS.

The inscriptions are on steatite seals, on small copper plaques and on a few broken pieces of pottery. The majority of the seals and plaques bear besides the inscription the figure of an animal sculptured with great skill. Several sorts of animals are represented on these seals—the unicorn, the buffalo, the bull, the alligator, the he-goat, the elephant, etc. They are the totemic signs of the ancient Indian tribes, whose names are still recorded in ancient Sanskrit literature, as the Mahrshis, the Nagas, the Garudas, the Vanars, the Matsyas, etc. other seals have different figures probably of a religious meaning.

The script is partly pictographic and partly phonographic, though the first element predominates.

Contrary to all this expectations, but according to the views of Profs. Langdon of Oxford and Hunter of Nagpur, the script reads from right to left. Yet, out of a number of seals already deciphered, two seals bear inscriptions which read from left to right.

CLASSIFICATION OF SEALS

According to the inscriptions hitherto deciphered, these may be divided into six different classes: Private seals, Religious inscriptions, social inscriptions, Geographical inscriptions, Historical inscriptions and Astronomical inscriptions. When the whole bulk of inscriptions will be deciphered, they most probably will give a fairly good survey of pre-Aryan religious thought. According to the inscriptions hitherto deciphered, one sees that the worship of trees was very common. There is, moreover, a deity whose eyes are called "fish eyes," just the pre-Aryan denomination of "Minaksi," the title given to Parvati in Madura. Yet, one of the seals bearing this denomination seems to refer it to Siva, for three eyes are mentioned in it.

South India is twice mentioned in the geographical inscriptions. One of the seals mentions the city, probably the capital of the Paravas, while another speaks of the middle mountains, perhaps the range that separates India from Central Asia and China, from Kabul in the west to Burma in the east.

ASTRONOMICAL HISTORY

By far the most interesting seals are those that supply astronomical data of great importance, practically always in connection with the signs of the Zoidiac. The pre-Aryan people of India reckoned the time by the solar months. Hitherto it was always said that the Zodiac was invented by the Chaldaeans. But the so-called Dravidian people of India had already recorded their astronomical observations based on the Zodiac on these seals thousands of years before the Chaldaeans had learnt the Zodiac from them.

LANGUAGE PUZZLE

The most difficult problem in connection with the decipherment of these seals is the language. There is no written record of the language spoken in India during that early age. This language must be different from all the Dravidian language spoken now-a-days, but it must also be related to all of them. That language should be called proto-Dravidian language. The only process for arriving at the forms nearest to the expressions of that language must be a comparative study of all the modern Dravidian languages, together with their ancient and classical forms, not excluding Tulu, Brahmi and Uraon. By picking up roots, by selecting descriptive words, by depriving the languages of the grammarians' farrago of precepts and embellishments, by rendering the language as primitive as possible without depriving it of its character, we may, we shall not say succeed, but certainly approach the speech of those ancient people. It is interesting to notice that the order of the signs of many inscriptions perfectly agrees with the order of the signs of many characteristically Dravidian constructions.

Mr. I. M. Lal, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Multan, has pronounced judgment in the D.A.V. School Mosque case. The appeal made by the Mohammedans that the building near the well was a mosque and they should be allowed to enter it in order to say their prayers was dismissed with cost.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Over 7 Million Radio Sets In Use In Britain!

B. B. C. Report Reveals Great Progress Made During 1935

The first Television Station is being built at London, and transmissions will begin as soon as it is ready;

There were 7,403,109 radio licensees in Great Britain at the end of 1935;

The aggregate time for all B.B.C. transmissions (including the Empire Service) was 80,457 hours;

Approximately 150,000 letters were received during the year from listeners in United Kingdom and 27,000 from Empire listeners!

These are some of the interesting facts contained in the official B.B.C. report for 1935, extracts from which are reproduced below:—

The Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation have presented their Report for the year ending 31st December, 1935, to his Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. The full report has been published by H. M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net.

The past year has been one of further progress and expansion, the report states. During the twelve months under review, the number of licences increased from 6,780,569 at 31st December 1934 to 7,403,109 at 31st December 1935.

The most important broadcast of the year was the late King's message to the Empire from Buckingham Palace on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee on May 6th. This was relayed by a great many different countries, and was heard by listeners all over the world.

On Christmas Day, for the fourth year in succession, the late King broadcast a message to the Empire, which once again made a profound world-wide impression.

RECORDED PROGRAMME

Increased use was made of specially recorded material in programmes. Recording equipment and organisation were further elaborated.

The library of records of historical interest was added to and developed. The collection now includes the voices of leaders in every sphere of public life, together with records of old British customs and dialects, and records of contemporary interest from abroad.

TALKS

The most important series of the year were those on "India" in January and February, on "Freedom," and the series "I Knew a Man." The first was a contribution to a popular understanding of the Government's India Act, then about to be discussed in Parliament. It brought to the microphone distinguished persons holding such widely divergent views as Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill on the one hand, and the Rev. C. F. Andrews on the other. In the second, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir William Jowitt, Mr. John Moore, Dr. Erwin Schodinger, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and the Bishop of Durham gave their views as to what was meant by "Freedom." "I Knew a Man" was a series of reminiscences, each dealing with some outstanding Victorian who had been known personally by the speaker. For example, Mr. H. G. Wells spoke of T. H. Huxley, Sir Ronald Storrs of Lord Kitchener, Professor Noel Baker of Nansen, and Mr. A. C. Maclaren of W. G. Grace.

Upon the approach of the General Election in November, the Corporation decided to devote twelve twenty-minutes periods to Election speeches. As the outcome of consultation between the authorised representatives of the principal political parties, five of these periods were allotted to supporters of the National Government, four to the Official Opposition (Labour) and three to the Liberal Opposition. The Corporation itself had to decide upon the claims of any other parties, and arranged to do this on Nomination Day, when it would be known how many candidates were going to the Polls. Twenty candidates was taken as the minimum number which would qualify a party for a broadcast, but none except the parties already provided for sent as many candidates as this to the Polls.

NEWS

News Bulletins were broadcast throughout the year at 6 p.m. from all transmitters, at 9-30 p.m. in the National Programme, and at 10 p.m. (A News Summary) in the Regional programme

The inclusion of short talks in the bulletins, explaining or amplyfying news items, was continued, and brought to the microphone a number of distinguished authorities on a variety of subjects. Efforts were made further to improve the Parliamentary news service, and on the occasion of all the more important debates, specially selected observers were appointed to report on the proceedings.

The Corporation aimed throughout at a purely factual and objective presentation of news. In its handling of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, for example, the Corporation confined itself from the outset to statements of facts, amplified from time to time by a report from its own observer at Geneva, or from a Minister representing the British Government at a League of Nations meeting there.

Talks relayed from foreign countries formed throughout the year, an important part of the News Bulletins.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

The number of effective listening schools increased during the year from 2,600 in England and Wales and 300 in Scotland, to 3,600 in England and Wales and 540 in Scotland.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LISTENERS

Approximately 150,000 letters relating to BBC programmes were received from listeners in the United Kingdom. The Correspondence included appreciations, criticisms, suggestions, requests and enquiries. Of the correspondents who expressed opinions on programmes, about eighty per cent. were appreciative. All correspondence was carefully analysed and noted, as one of the sources of information for the guidance of programme policy.

Correspondence received by the Corporation from overseas listeners indicated increased interest in the Empire Service, and more than 27,000 letters and other reports (approximately double the number received in 1934) provided valuable guidance in developing both programme and technical aspects of the Service.

A member of the Corporation's staff was appointed Controller of Broadcasting to the Government of India. Another member of the staff was seconded for special advisory duties in Palestine in connection with the inauguration of the Government Broadcasting Service in that country. In addition to these appointments, various members of the staff made visits overseas; for example, two senior officials visited Newfoundland, at the invitation of the Commission of Government, to advise as to the best technical means of setting up a broadcasting service in the territory, and on programme matters in general. A large number of executive officials of Dominion and Colonial broadcasting organisations visited England and discussed with Corporation officers broadcasting practice in this country, as well as receiving facilities for observing all aspects of BBC activity.

80,457 HOURS!

The aggregate time for all transmitters (excluding the Empire station) was 68,795 hours 38 minutes. The equivalent figure for last year was 63,109 hours 20 minutes. The breakdown percentage was 0.026 per cent. as compared with 0.022 per cent. last year. The aggregate time for the Empire transmitters was 11,662 hours 28 minutes.

TELEVISION

Following the presentation, in January, of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Postmaster-General, specifications for the new London Television Station were drawn up and orders placed with the Baird Television Company and the Marconi E. M. I. Television Company. The site for the new station, which is to radiate high definition television, was chosen at the Alexandra Palace, and the necessary constructional work was put in hand. All this work was carried out in consultation with the Advisory Committee proposed in the Report referred to above, and appointed by the Postmaster-General in February 1935.

The transmissions of television by the low definition system were abandoned on September 15th, in view of the preparations for the new system.

10 MINUTES ONLY TO END ASTHMA

HAY FEVER · BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS · CHRONIC COUGHS

It is in your power to end years of misery in 10 MINUTES. "Ephazone" is the one remedy in the world that really masters Asthma and Hay Fever. "Ephazone" actually eases the discomfort of an attack in 10 SECONDS. In 10 MINUTES it ends that gasping, that fighting for air, ends that violent coughing, ends that watering from the eyes and nose. "Ephazone" is the one treatment that brings PERMANENT RELIEF. No case has yet proved too chronic or too hopeless for "Ephazone." It is more effective than Injections; quicker than Inhalations and more economical than any known treatment.

Completely Cured after 23 Years Suffering.

"I am pleased to tell you that after suffering with Asthma for 23 years, I am now completely cured. I saw my Doctor and he says I am very fit. I shall tell everyone I know about Ephazone."—A. K.

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ENDS ASTHMA IN 10 MINUTES

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Containing further convincing proof of the amazing efficacy of "Ephazone" in all cases of Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis and other Lung and Chest disorders. Write NOW to P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Insist on "EPHAZONE." Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to: K. L. MARKER, Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box, 258, Bombay.

RADIO TOPICS

Broadcasting And The Bureaucracy ... "Unbiased" Information! .. Whither Delhi Station? ... Mediocre Music ... But Talks are Better ... Moscow Calling!

By "XYZ"

How the authorities are utilizing the radio for bureaucratic purposes can be determined by listening-in any day to the news bulletin from the Delhi Station. By a subtle process of elimination and emphasis the official viewpoint is persistently dinned into our ears. In no other matter is this so glaringly obvious as in the reports of the Assembly deliberations. Suppose the announcer is reporting a defeat suffered by the Government at the hands of the Congress—and how often he has had to do it recently! He would begin with the plain statement. "By the narrow margin of one vote the Opposition carried Mr.—'s cut motion in the Assembly." Then we would not be told anything what the mover of the cut motion said, what Mr. Bhulabhai, Mr. Satyamurthi or Mr. Jinnah had to say. All the arguments of the Opposition, in fact, would entirely go without a single reference to them. This is the "elimination" part of the subtle game.

But five minutes would be devoted to a lucid summary of what the Home Member or the Finance Member or the Law Member had to say. Such statements as "The Home Member was able to show convincingly by quoting a formidable array of facts and figures. . . . ", "the Finance Member, in a reasoned and argumentative speech. . . ." and "the Law Member gave a convincing reply to the Leader of Opposition. . ." would recur at frequent intervals in the course of the bulletin.

"Unbiased information" is evidently a very elastic term.

* * * *

Whither VUD?

Large sums out of the taxpayers' money are being spent on the Delhi station of the Broadcasting Service and it is natural, therefore, that the public should demand to be satisfied as to the way their money is being spent. Like all Government departments, however, a veil is drawn over the affairs of the Radio Stations and we can get scanty information. Some strange procedure seems to have been used in the matter of appointments and some of the most important posts have been filled without even the formality of advertising being gone through.

It is with some surprise that we learn that with Mr. C. B. Sethna's reversion to the Bombay Station, Professor Bokhari of the Lahore Government College has been appointed the Station Director at Delhi. Admittedly a man of genuine academic qualifications, a ready wit, a brilliant after-dinner speaker and an Urdu writer of considerable fame, Mr. Bokhari, while he certainly brings culture and wit to his new job still lacks any special qualification for the work with which he has been entrusted and which requires at least some Radio experience. And, of course, it is open to question whether an attempt was made to find if better qualified men were available.

Mr. Bokhari's younger brother occupies the post of the Assistant Station Director and the matter was raised in the Assembly, one member wittily suggesting that the Delhi Station authorities seemed to believe in the joint-family system. The matter, however, should be viewed without any prejudice purely on the basis of their individual qualifications. And the younger Bokhari has none of the academic qualifications of his elder brother!

The appointment of the News Editor too has caused dissatisfaction and it is funny, to say the least, that the News Editor of a primarily Hindustani Broadcasting Station should be an Englishman—need one say knowing nothing about Hindustani.

No, we don't think affairs at the Delhi Station are going on quite the most satisfactory lines.

* * * *

Mediocre Music

The music programmes of the Delhi Station still show no signs of improvement. Except for Haider Husain (why should he appear under three different names?) who plays quite well on "Sitar" there is hardly anyone who can come up to any standard. And the other instruments seem to be handled, in not a few cases, by novices. The "tabla" frequently suffers from incompetent handling. It is a pity a Station which is spending several times as much money as Bombay or Calcutta cannot keep a staff of really good artistes and has to regale the listeners-in with second rate and third rate stuff.

Nor are we satisfied with the European section of the programmes. The Captains and the Colonels dominate and the practice of relaying religious services has been unwisely introduced. The concerts so far given have been mostly mediocre and we have yet to hear some really cultured interpretation of European music.

* * * *

Talks Are Good

It would be unfair, however, if we did not compliment the Delhi Station on the variety they have been offering in the non-musical Indian programmes. The talks have been on varied subjects and the several plays broadcast so far were all interesting. It is also well that the frequent repetition of the same people in talks that was hitherto noticeable has been avoided and a larger number of men and women have been asked to talk on different subjects. May we, however, plead for some shorter plays too? Fifteen minutes should be an ideal length for small, entertaining comedies.

* * * *

Moscow Programmes

Sometime ago we published on this page the English broadcast programmes of the Radio Centre, Moscow, for March. That should have given our readers an idea of how very interesting talks and music programmes are being broadcast from that station. Radio Centre, Moscow, is one of world's most powerful short-wave stations and, but for occasional interruptions (origin unknown!) it is very well received in India. We have received, in advance, the April programme which we will start publishing from next week. Some of the more interesting items to be broadcast from Moscow in April are:—

Talk On How Malaria Is Being Stamped Out in Russia.

Some Music From Russian Operas.

Talk On How The Soviet Union and its constituent Republics get money for Social Services.

Soviet Opinion On World Affairs —A Weekly Review.

Life And Work of Ostrovski, Told by himself.

Road to Communism: The Significance of the Stakhanov Movement.

Besides there will be many other talks, replies to questions from foreign listeners-in, music and lessons in Russian history.

Altogether, a programme not to be missed by listeners-in who want to make really good use of their sets!

MOSCOW CALLING!

Special arrangements having been completed, from next week we shall be publishing regularly the English broadcast programmes of the Moscow Radio Centre. The programme for April 1st to April 10th will appear on the next "World of Wireless" Page on Thursday March 26.

Handicaps On Fact Finding In Abyssinia

"HIDE-AND-SEEK" TACTICS HAVE YET BROUGHT NO ADVANTAGE TO EITHER PARTY, SAYS MILLS

Bombay.

"Mussolini's announcement from Rome that the Italian Armies are extending their operations in Northern Abyssinia so as to embrace a 230-mile front: will entail additional hardships for the troops on both sides," declared Mr. James A. Mills, veteran correspondent of the Associated Press of America, who has just returned from a six-months' stay in Abyssinia.

"The areas of Abyssinia through which the Fascist troops are now advancing," said Mr. Mills, who is on his way to China to look for a 'new war, "now advancing" are the most difficult and inaccessible in this land of mighty mountains, deep chasms, frowning gorges, and almost impassable valleys. On every precipice, behind every rock, and concealed in every tree, the Italians will find fleet-footed Abyssinian warriors, perched like eagles or panthers in ambush, ready to spring upon their prey. Guerilla warfare, sniping and swift night-attacks are their weapons against the vastly better-equipped Italians.

"But the Abyssinians face even greater hardships and grimmer sufferings than the Italians. For there is no regular medical service in the Ethiopian army, no trained doctors. Therefore if an Abyssinian soldier is wounded, he is left to die where he has fallen. If he is too weak to drag himself to a place of shelter, he falls a victim by day to prowling vultures, and by night to hungry hyenas and jackals, which devour him. The same fate usually befalls Italian soldiers unlucky enough to fall with the Abyssinian lines.

HEAT AND EPIDEMIC STILL.

"The troops of both sides, especially in the lower regions of Abyssinia, suffer grievously from the terrible heat, the lack of water, and the prevalence of diseases like dysentery, scurvy and malaria.

"In some cases the soldiers on both sides are said to have less than a pint of water a day for drinking, washing and cooking purposes. The Italians import whole shiploads of drinking water from abroad, which is transported to the front in the huge tank-motor trucks. Native wells are available to the Italians in some regions, but as they fear the retreating Abyssinian forces may have deliberately poisoned them, the Fascist forces hesitate to use them.

"So far Mussolini has mercifully spared the Abyssinians from any considerable use of gas, although the Abyssinians assert there have been some cases of temporary asphyxiation and blindness caused by gas-shells.

HANDICAPS ON FACT FINDING.

"There has been a good deal of exaggeration and distortion in the present Italian-Abyssinian conflict. This is due partly to the desire of each side to present its own case in the most favourable light, in order to justify the colossal expense of the war in the eyes of the home population. But it is also due to the fact that no foreign correspondent is permitted by either the Abyssinians or the Italians to go to the actual fighting front. Therefore the journalists are often forced in self-defence to send to their papers stories and rumours they may hear from independent sources, without attempting to verify them from official sources.

"Moreover, the information given out by the Italian and Abys-

(Continued In Col. 5)

(Continued from column 7)

sinian officials usually consists of scant, vague, indecisive or one-sided official communiques. In the case of the Italians, these communiques, such as they are, are first telegraphed to Rome by the Italian High Command for Mussolini's approval. They are then handed to the correspondents in Asmara, where they are subject to further censorship.

WANT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"Another serious drawback to accurate information about the war is the almost entire lack of telegraphic communications in Abyssinia. There is only one wire from the Northern front to Addis Ababa, and that is an old iron-wire telephone-line which goes out of operation at crucial times. The Abyssinian armies are equipped with portable wireless apparatus, but frequently the sets do not function owing to lack of technical knowledge.

"There is no War Ministry in Abyssinia, no Intelligence Service, no Department of Signals, no General staffs, no Information Section of the Army. In these circumstances, the reader may see for himself how utterly impossible it is to expect full, accurate, prompt and reliable news from such a primitive country. Equally difficult is it to expect uncensored reports from the Italian side.

In these circumstances, if the reader wants an approximation of the truth, he must put an appropriate discount on the claims of both sides and try to strike a compromise.

"When the present war is over it will be discovered, I fear, that no particular military genius has been shown by either side. There have been no spectacular victories or defeats by the Italians or Abyssinians. In the opinion of hard-boiled neutral war correspondents who have observed the situation first-hand, it has been more of a game of hide-and-seek, with the Abyssinians doing the hiding and the Italians doing most of the seeking."—A. P.

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Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes save you money too. The new, exclusive Perma-Grip process seals the bristles in—they can't come out*—the brushes last far longer.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

The original and ONLY genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic is always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

C. HOYT RIDES TWO WINNERS

Favourites In The Background At Hospital Day Racing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A crowd much below the expected numerical strength witnessed yesterday's Hospital Day fixture. The fact that it was a full working day kept many people away and it is hardly likely that the Hospitals will profit much this year.

Winner-finding did not prove easy business. Walk Over, Ghoj-al-Sa'ad, and Fearless Prince were very well-backed but the successes of Atiyat Allah, Amir-ul-mulk, Mr. Pip and Vershan did not bring joy to the hearts of backers as these winners were at varying long odds.

C. Hoyt had a notable double in the saddle, steering Walk Over and Fearless Prince home in fine style. Davison had the pleasant experience of being astride a winner after a long sequence of losers.

Fearless Prince, considerably fancied in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Plate, came up with a strong run close home to beat Staff Officer who was being hailed the winner.

It was pleasing to see Mr. Pip open his winning account in the country when he annexed the Gokuldas Tejpal Plate with Graham in the saddle. Making all his own running the Son of Embargo accounted for Cybo and eight others without being pressed.

One of the best away in an indifferent start Miss Fisher scored in the St. George's Hospital Plate, wherein Why and Mad Hatter filled the minor berths. Capt. D'Arcy's four year old lost several lengths at barrier rise and did well to finish "in the money."

A fine riding effort on the part of Selby enabled Vershan to get his head in front of Yawir Awar in the King Edward Memorial Hospital Plate, the latter breaking down at the end of a closely contested finish.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling, and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER 8-10 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's NEW HILLA 9-1 Simmons 2
Mr. N. Mathradas' JANKIZ KHAN 9-1 Northmore 3
Mr. Saggar Mahomed's MASUD SHAMMAR 8-10 Zaman Singh 4

Won by 2 lengths; short head, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 11secs.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win and Rs. 13; Rs. 23, Rs. 12 and Rs. 209 for places.

Not run.—Khailan Dabih 9-1, Asmat Pasha 8-10, Radio 8-10 and Amin 8-6.

Favourite.—Jankiz Khan 9-1 and Walk Over 8-10.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or aces of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. K. S. Malkani's GHOJ AL SA'AD Burns 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAY LIFE, Whittle 2
Mr. B. D. Chawan's TOFAN BEG Spackman 3
Mr. G. Sassoon's PROSPERITY Britt 4

Not Run:—The Knut 9-8 and Mijhim 7-9.

Won by: 4 lengths, short head, and short head.

Time: 2 minutes, 7 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite: Ghoj al Sa'ad (8-2).

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE SASSOON HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.

Mr. N.G. Ladhabhoy's ATIYAT ALLAH 8-2, Brace 1
Dr. S.K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY 8-2, Whittle 2
Dr. S.K. Pillay's MOON SPARK 8-7, Davison 3
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's QUALITY 7-11, Whiteside 4
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Lamington 8-2, Wilson 5

All ran.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, head.

Time: 1min. 23-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 376 for win; Rs. 61, Rs. 67, Rs. 45 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Major J.K. Irani.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. John Yorke's MISS FISHER 8-1, Whiteside 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY 7-12, Little 2
Capt. M.R. D'Arcy's MAD HATTER 8-7, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's Tai Yang 9-4, Burn 4

Not run: Excellence 7-10.

Won by 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1min. 3-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 87 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 89 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

The Chief of Miraj (Jnr.'s) AMIRULMULK 7-8 (crd. 7-9) Davison 1
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL 7-11 (crd. 7-12), Burn 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's BAHADUR AL IRAQ 8-3, Selby 3
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN 7-13, Britt 4
Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift 9-0, G. Hutchins 5

Not run: Virkumar 7-10.

Won by head, short head, head.

Time: 1min. 38secs.

First tote paid Rs. 249 for win; Rs. 52, Rs. 29, Rs. 19, and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. G.C.R. Coleridge's FEARLESS PRINCE 8-11, C. Hoyt 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 8-4, Britt .. 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH 9-0, Blyth 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Sigh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer 7-12, Burn 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-8, Graham ... 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's CYBO 8-13, Forsyth 2
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH 8-11, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. Mahomed Oomer's Golden Yew 8-1, O'Neal 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 108 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 101 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-0, Selby 1
Raja Dhanrajgir's YAWIR AWAR 9-0, Burn 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-1, Britt .. 3
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman 7-4, Simmons 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 101 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Sayed Saleh.

Attempt At Endurance Cycling

AGRA, March 18.

Mr. Abdul Hamid of Aligarh is attempting a 74-hour cycle endurance record. He started at 8-30 a.m. to-day before Mr. G. A. Haig, City Magistrate, on the fort grounds, Agra.

If the cyclist's attempt is to be successful he should keep on riding till 10/30 on the 21st morning. —A. P.

Shree Atmaramji Janma Shatabdi Mahotsova will be held at Baroda on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant

AIR MAIL TO S. W. AFRICA

First Despatch To Leave Karachi On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The following Press communique has been issued on Air Mail Service to South-West Africa:—

Imperial Airways Ltd., are now operating an air mail service between Khartoum (Sudan) and Kano (Nigeria) in connection with their Egypt-South Africa Air Mail Service. Air mail correspondence from India for Western Sudan, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and Gold Coast will be accepted for transmission by this service. The first despatch will leave Karachi on Tuesday, the 25th March 1936.

The rates of air fee per half ounce of letters and packets are 5 annas to Western Sudan and 7 annas to the other countries named. These rates of air fee are payable in addition to ordinary postage to destinations. The inclusive rate of air mail fee and postage for a post-card for all the countries named is 4 annas.—United Press.

"KATHAKALI" ROUSES BARODA

Maharajah And Dewan Attend Kerala Kalamandal Performance

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March, 16.

The visit of the Kerala Kalamandal to Baroda has aroused great interest in this dance-art of Malabar. "Kathakali" a performance of which was given on Sunday night in Nyayamandir Hall before a large and appreciative gathering including the Maharaja Gaekwar, Dewan Sir and Lady Krishuamachariar, Hon. Col. Wier and Mrs. Wier. Three pieces were selected for the night's performance. "Poothana Moksham" or the salvation of Poothana, the demon-woman sent by King Kamsa to kill the infant Krishna was the first. The second piece related to the meeting of Sudama with Shri Krishna and the third related to the killing of Hiranya Kashyapu and Nrisnh water incident. The interplay of actions and reactions in all the three pieces are intricate and the Kalamandalam troupe gave exquisite exposition of cultural heritage of Indian dance-art.

Grand National Callover

LONDON, March 18.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

The following is the callover on the Grand National:—

6/1 Golden Miller,
100/15 Reynoldstown,
100/9 Avenger taken and offered.
100/6 Castleirwell and offered and 18/1 taken,
20/1 Keenblade offered and 22/1 taken,
28/1 Royal Ransom taken and offered,
33/1 Emancipator offered and 35/1 taken.

Lincolnshire Callover

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, March 18.

The following is the callover on Lincolnshire:-

10/1 Screamer,
100/8 Lawcourt taken and offered,
100/8 Boethius offered,
100/7 Eabequest taken and offered,
100/7 Priok, Overcoat offered and 15/1 taken,
20/1 Lordling offered and 22/1 taken.
25/1 The Blueboy taken and offered,
25/1 Joviallad offered and 28/1 taken,
28/1 Hidalgo taken and offered,
28/1 Cabinteely offered and 33/1 taken,
33/1 Manspal taken and offered,
33/1 Spasm Kinjaal offered 35/1 taken,
40/1 Princess Herodene offered and 50/1 taken,
45/1 Akela offered and 50/1 taken.

VOLLEY BALL EXHIBITION MATCH

A volley ball exhibition match was played on Sunday last on the Gilden Tank Playground between the Bombay Olympic Champions in Volley Ball and the Selected Hanif's Six. The match which provided thrilling and exciting games resulted in a victory for the Olympic Volley Ball Champions by two games to one taken at a close score at 18-21, 21-19 and 22-20.

Mr. Laud, the Superintendent of Gardens presided at the occasion and distributed the medals to the winners. A medal for the best player was awarded to M. Qassam of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

NIZAM GIVES LEAD

One Crore To Be Earmarked Annually For Primary Education

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Mar. 18.

Important changes for the reorganisation of the educational system are contained in a report just submitted to the Executive Council by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's Committee.

The following are the notable changes:—

The chief mother-tongue is to be the medium of instruction in primary stages; the Nizam College is to be disaffiliated from the Madras University and conducted as an English branch of the Osmania University; rural schools are to have an agricultural bias and urban schools an industrial and commercial bias; the Hyderabad City College is to be converted into a fully equipped polytechnic and other Arts Colleges in districts are to be converted into industrial and agricultural colleges.

Lastly, one crore of rupees is to be earmarked annually for expansion of primary education, Samsthans and Jagirs contributing the share.—United Press.

IN AID OF SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Variety Entertainment At The Opera House

The outstanding charity performance of the week, when the Public will have an opportunity to support a good cause in return for an evening's enjoyment will be the Variety Entertainment in aid of the Social Service League. This will be given at the Opera House on March 21 at 9-30 p.m. The Governor and Lady Brabourne will be present.

Enakshi Ram Rao (Mrs. M. Bhavnani) who has made an intensive study of Indian Traditional and Folk Dancing will dance one of the famous dances of South India.

Sunalini Devi, assisted by Vishvanath and her pupils will interpret the song "Hey Nataraj" by Rabindra Nath Tagore; and the programme will close with the "Call to Evening Prayer", the inspiration for which has been found in a poem by Sarojini Naidu.

Tickets (Reserved 10/-, 7/-, 5/- and unreserved 3/- and 1/-) may be had from Mrs. H. J. Kania 102, Ridge Road or from the Opera House or from Mrs. Rasilomani Desai, Gujarati Hindu Street Mandal, Girgaon Back Road.

GIVE ONE CRORE FOR HARIJAN EDUCATION

ROHTAK, March 17.

A representative gathering of the Harijans residing in this district was held here under the presidency of Mr. Khem Chand.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Babu Ramnarain Singh and Babu Kailash Behari Lal, members of the Assembly, addressed the Conference. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah sent a message asking his brethren to stand united and send good representatives during the next elections.

Resolutions were passed against the imposition of professional tax recommended by the District Board, Rohtak.

The Conference requested the Government to allot one crore of rupees for the education of the Harijans, and passed a resolution protesting against the actions of the zamindars of Jagasi village against the Harijans.—United Press.

Alleged Attack By Lunatic Ends Student's Life

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 18.

A pathetic and gruesome story of how a young student was assassinated at Aurangabad by a lunatic created great sensation. It is learnt that one D'Costa who is a declared lunatic inspite of his prohibition into the State limits entered Aurangabad from Bombay and it is alleged brutally attacked a student named Abdul Gani who is hardly in 'teens with a dagger.

The injured subsequently died in hospital. It will be recalled D'Costa murderously attacked his sister, a lady doctor and also several others in Hyderabad City and was detained in Gulbarga Jail for five years on a charge of attempted murder.

H. M. the King granted an audience to the French Foreign Minister, M. Flandin, on Tuesday afternoon.

VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Kuladhar Chaliah Elected Unopposed To Assembly

GAUHATI, March 18.

Rai Bahadur Brindaban Chandra Goswami (Nationalist Party candidate) having withdrawn his nomination paper before scrutiny, Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha (Congress) was to-day declared elected from the Assam Valley non-Mahomedan constituency, vice the late Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.—A. P.

BRITISH RULE HAS NOT ADVANCED EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 12.)

be located all the year round in Bombay or all the year round in Poona, or whether the province should have two capitals one at Bombay and the other at Poona during monsoon. It was said, whatever would be done, it should not be done so as to prejudice the position of the new Government. He asked, how by this proposed expenditure, the position of the new Government was going to be prejudiced, for minor alterations of the Council Hall at Poona. He could understand if Sir John had moved for the omission of this expenditure at Bombay also. But why should Poona alone be omitted, he asked.

Poona was recognised as a place where the Government should be called, for a portion of the year. It was an important political centre. Even if it was decided that Poona would not be the capital for a part of the year, it would take many years for building a new Hall, for the new Legislature.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) felt nothing would be lost in postponing the proposed extensions.

Rev. R. S. Modak (Nominated) opposed the cut.

THIN END OF WEDGE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Nominated) in supporting the cut, felt that Bombay session of the Legislative Council, would, in the long run, be more economical than the Poona session. The present proposal was a thin end of the wedge and would force the hands of the members, in a way. The future Government, out of financial stringency, if not of anything else, would have to abandon the Poona session. Sir John replying to the debate said, it was likely that the new legislature would be guided by the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, said the Government did not differ from the principle on which the mover had based his motion. Even if the New Constitution did not come into force, these alterations were absolutely essential under the present conditions.

The motion pressed to division was declared lost 23 voting for and 44 against.

BAD ACOUSTICS.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) by means of a cut motion on the demand for a grant of Rs. 28,000 for additions and alterations in the Council Hall, Bombay, drew the attention of the Government to the defective acoustics of the present Hall and pointed out that from the Press Gallery, the newspapermen were not able to hear properly. While the members were saying one thing in the House, some other thing was appearing in the newspapers. (Laughter). When the alterations would be made these defects should be remedied.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, in the course of his reply said that the amount was intended for carrying out alterations in the Press Gallery and for providing for an "Upper Chamber."

The cut motion was lost.

By another cut motion on the total demand under Major Works, the same member initiated general discussion on the condition of roads in the province.

Mr. J. D. Boyle suggested that a Roads Officer should be appointed who would make a survey of the internal roads. As regards the Rail-Road competition, he considered that the interests of the railways should be safeguarded as the railways were a national asset.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) wanted to know the proportion of Indian and European engineers in the Public Works Department.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, felt that the suggestion of appointing a Roads Officer was worth consideration, but not at present.

The cut motion of Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni was lost.

The rest of the demands were passed under the guillotine.

The House adjourned till Thursday (to-day) 2 p.m.

A Patna message says at a general meeting convened by the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister, a general committee was formed to work his scheme for the prevention and cure of blindness in the Bihar and Orissa province. An association was accordingly formed and named the Patna Blind Relief Association.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH.

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs.

1 p.m. Time Signal. Brindar Singh Rawat. Ghazals. 1-15 p.m. Haidar Husain, Sitar—Bhabas. 1-25 p.m. Brindar Singh Rawat. Bhajan and Thumri. 1-45 p.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Multani. 1-55 p.m. Brindar Singh Rawat, Ghazals. 2-15 p.m. Jahez, Mrs. Bool Chand. 6 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi, Thumri, Behag. 6-15 p.m. Sabiri, Sarangi—Pahari. 6-25 p.m. Wilayat Khan, Ghazals. "Mudat Hui Hai Yar Ko Mehman Kiye Huye," "Rahega koi to tegh-i-sitam ki yadagar hon main" 6-45 p.m. Mukerji, Sarod—Durga. 6-50 p.m. Wilayat Khan, Ghazal. "Dil-i-Nadan Tuje Hua Kia Hai." 7 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Multani. 7-10 p.m. Majidan Bai of Delhi, Khayal. 7-30 p.m. Lala Sri Ram. By Major Malik Habib Ahmad. 7-45 p.m. Majidan Bai, Thumri. 8-0 p.m. Malang Khan, Sur Bahar—Puriya. 8-10 p.m. Majidan Bai, Ghazals. 8-30 p.m. Karrar Husain Harmonium—Darbari. 8-40 p.m. Majidan Bai, Thumri and Ghazals. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Way of the World by Dr. P. P. Pillai. 10 p.m. A Popular Concert.

Bombay Programme

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

12 noon Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Powadas. 7 p.m. Commercial News 7-15 p.m. Music Lessons. Demonstration of Ragas by Prof. B. R. Deodhar, B.A. 7-30 p.m. Mandolin Solos. V. Y. Chowdhari. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Musical Concert, Mahanubjan of Sholapur. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman. 10 p.m. S.S. "Tuscania" Orchestra (Provisionally booked).

Calcutta Programme

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.

49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. Orchestral Prelude—(Recorded). From the Studio. 12-41 p.m. SB A Light Vaudeville Studio Concert. 1-06 p.m. (Approx) SB The "Aloha Boys". In Vocal and Instrumental. Hawaiian Melodies. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghu Nath Bhattacharya, Namings of the Lord Sri Krishna. 2-06 p.m. Recorded Selections. 2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma "Strange Stories of Modern Times." 5-36 p.m. Light Bengal Song. Hemanta Kumar Sanyal. 5-46 p.m. Village Welfare Broadcast by Nripen Chatterjee. "Our Social Customs and their significance." "Our Matrimonial Rites (1st series)." 60-6 p.m. A Musical Entertainment by the members of Kasanti Vidyabithee, under the direction of Sj. Umapada Bhattacharya. 7-21 p.m. Instrumental Music. Gokul Chandra Nag—Seetar Solo. 7-31 p.m. SB News Bulletin. 8-06 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali) Sreematy Kamala Roy. 8-21 p.m. SB Sreematy Uttra Devi. 8-33 p.m. SB Sreematy Seeta Devi. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. SB A Studio Concert. Arranged and directed by Doris Sheppard, A.R.A.M. 10-06 p.m. Weather Reports, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English). 10-21 p.m. SB Orchestral Selections—(Recorded). From the Studio.

Empire Broadcasting

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mcs (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mcs (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Pavilion Theatre Orchestra, directed by Frank Stokes. Relayed from the Pavilion Theatre, Liverpool. 7-45 p.m. "With and Without Prejudice." (Gala Programme). 8-30 p.m. The Band of H's Majesty's Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, Conducted by Captain F. J. Ricketts. 9-30 p.m. Talk: "From the Woman's point of View," by Minnie T. Hogg. 9-45 p.m. A Recital by Constance Felpts (Contralto). 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music.

"AUSSIES" BEAT "WESTERN PROVINCE"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAPE TOWN, March 17.

In the extra match between the Australians and the Western Province which commenced on March 14. The Australians won by eight wickets.

Western Province: 198 and 262 (Goergeu 84; Steyn 49). The partnership added 104 for the seventh wicket. Oreilly six for 64.

Australians made 398 and 63 for two wickets.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT — DRINK

BOVRIL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 24, 1354
Parsi: Meher 15, 1305
Hightide: 8-12; 21-26.
Lowtide: 3-04; 14-35
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
S. S. Cathay with English Mails due at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Carthage due at 4 p.m.

EPIDEMICS AT KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

A telegram from the Government of India states that the Government of Netherlands, India, has declared Karachi to be infected with Plague from March 13.

A further telegram from the same authority says that Calcutta has been declared to be infected with Cholera from March 5.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Association premises, Wadia Building Dalal Street, when Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay, will be the Guest of Honour, and give a discourse on "How Great Britain came out of the Depression".

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

The General Secretary writes:—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union will be held in the office of the Union at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day, Thursday at 6 p.m. when a representative for the special meeting between the Railway Board and the All India Railwaymen's Federation and also delegates for the General Council meeting of the Federation will be elected and the circular letter of the General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress on: Trade Union Representation in the Indian National Congress will be discussed.

Just after the close of this meeting, a joint meeting of the members of the Bombay District Conference Committee elected by the Bombay and Kalyan branches of the Union will be held to chalk out a programme for the Conference.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospitals' Society, Parel, Bombay has received the following donations:—(1) Rs. 25 from Mrs. Mistry, for hospital use; (2) Rs. 100 from the Sona-Chandi Vepari Mandal.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Walz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Ball at Savoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Caravan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FOREST GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. R. W. Inder, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, to be a member of the Committee appointed to deal with the question of forest grievances in place of Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Jeypore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres. Polk" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President. Polk. V-38 will arrive here on the 19th instant at 12-00 noon and will land passengers at No. 9 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

NORDA MATA

First Appearance In Bombay Of "Weaver Of Spells"

The visit of the German Artist known as "the Weaver of Spells" to this city affords all an opportunity of witnessing a performance par excellence in the world of Terpsichore.

Born in East Prussia and educated in Berlin, the young dancer began her studies in 1928, and in 1932 was already acclaimed in America and the Far East. Those who have met her

describe her as a person of rare charm and refinement. No better person could be found to introduce this art here as can be seen by her succession of triumphs on her recent tour of Europe. Her repertoire is very extensive. Without exhausting items she has given three entire changes of programme in Calcutta. Her first appearance in Bombay will be on the 20th and 21st March at 9-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

With no more than a red velvet curtain as background and a solitary spotlight, Norda Mata weaves a spell upon the onlookers from the start. The phase of the art which she practices is to the dance what "Expressionism" is to painting. Norda Mata has brought something new to the art-loving public of Bombay.

Norda Mata, "Weaver of Spells"

Stiff Examination Paper In City Schools

At a meeting of the Schools' Committee on Wednesday, with Dr. K. J. Cursetji in the chair, Mr. I. S. Patel asked the chairman whether he had read an article in the "Bombay Samachar", last Sunday, in which it was stated that the examination papers of standard IV, held recently, were stiff.

The chairman, having replied in the affirmative, the Secretary informed that the matter lay in the hands of the Examination Board, set up by the Government at the instance of the Schools Committee, and promised that the matter would be inquired into if the result to be published by the Board very shortly required an Enquiry.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 69th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, there will be "Bhajan" to-day Thursday at 6 a.m. Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Divine Service at 7 a.m. and in the evening at 4 p.m. there will be conversation and Reading, and at 6-30 p.m. Dr. V. A. Sukhatankar will conduct the Divine Service.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Commander A. F. De Salis and Lieut: Commander C. V. Lentaigne lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

BHAGABAT CLASS, GAUDIYA MATH.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami Bhakti Vilash Gavastinemi Maharaj, the renowned preacher of Bombay Gaudiya Math, will explain Srimat Bhagabatam in the Math premises (Proctor Road, Chotani Building) to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T).

CITY DRIVE AGAINST MASS ILLITERACY

Harijan Quarters As Base Of Operations

A representative Board of social centres, literary societies and associations, literary men and publicists was formed at a citizens' meeting at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, to launch a literary drive in the City.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, were unanimously elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively of the Board.

Mr. K.F. Nariman, the sponsor of the move, observed, at the outset, that the scheme to liquidate illiteracy, would be put into operation as an experimental measure for six months and the area would be the Harijan quarters.

For 150 years the city had waited for a move to wipe out illiteracy, but if the people in the city had to wait longer, they would have to wait till the Doom's Day.

The funds being limited, enthusiastic young men and women from colleges and schools would be drawn to impart education at various Harijan centres.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME.

If the scheme proved workable, after six months, the Mayor stated that the mill-owners and other industrial magnates of the city would be approached for financial assistance.

The beginning was a modest one, he remarked, but he did not want that their first experiment should be launched on a comprehensive scale. Probably, it might have far-reaching reactions, and the aim of the scheme might be ultimately defeated.

He appealed for popular assistance and co-operation to implement the scheme, and pointed out that Russia and China with more deep-seated illiteracy and unfavourable conditions had been able to make headway with non-official support.

APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

Mr. Nagindas Master congratulating the Mayor on his pioneer move, suggested that several public institutions which had funds earmarked for philanthropic purposes, should be tapped.

The amount granted by the Schools' Committee, being meagre, he added, great support might be derived, if rich people and institutions were taxed for the purpose.

Mr. Donde, member of the Schools Committee, was diffident about the success of the move, as the Board merely banked upon the enthusiasm of the honorary workers, which, as experience showed, was short-lived.

Mr. M. N. Talpade suggested that the Board should be fully representative of the several castes and societies and that, the members of the Board should be directly in touch with Harijan quarters and conditions.

Several other speakers gave suggestions with regard to the details of the scheme and Mr. Nariman pointed out that the Board would, after discussing the details, chalk out the programme.

Sir Boman-Behram then moved that a representative Board consisting of several members with powers to co-opt, with Mr. Nariman as its Chairman and Mr. Parulekar as its Secretary, be elected.

Mr. Ramachandra Iyer seconded the resolution which was accepted.

Standing Committee Votes Rs. 5,000 For Mayor's Scheme

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered a letter from the Schools Committee requesting to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a special grant for the Adult Instruction Scheme which is sponsored by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor.

MAYOR'S SCHEME

Under the scheme Mr. Nariman proposes to form an Association or a Board for the purpose of starting classes for illiterate adults with a view to making them literate. He further proposes to confine these classes, for the present, to the localities where the Harijan employees of the Municipality are residing, viz. Conservancy chawls and quarters belonging to the Municipality. His object in confining these classes to these localities is that these employees are under some kind of control of the Municipality and, therefore, it is easy to secure regular attendance in the classes. The activity will be later on extended to the other centres where the illiterate Harijans live in large numbers.

The Standing Committee approved of the Scheme and accorded a grant of Rs. 5,000 and requested the Municipal Commissioner to indicate the source from which the grant could be made

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S SILVER JUBILEE

To-day's Foundation Day Meeting

The Inaugural meeting in commemoration of the Foundation Day of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day Thursday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji, Hon. Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee, Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyebji, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and Rev. Palacios will address the meeting. The meeting is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for members.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the dispensary conducted by the Bombay Homoeopathic Association during the three months ended 28th, February last was 5281—Males 1,969, Females 1,863 and Children 1,449.

INGENIOUS CASES OF CHEATING

A series of ingenious cases of cheating committed by a youth on account of his (as his counsel put it) "excessive infatuation for a young girl" were described at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The 'modus operandi' of the youth was, in all the cases, to go with the woman in a car to certain cloth shops in the city, ask her to select some saris, and when the question of payment arose, put off the day or else ask a servant to accompany him, and then on the way home make him get down and finally disappear in a car.

The man, who was charged, was Soli Kaikobad Daruwalla. The woman was acquitted in all the cases, while Daruwalla was sentenced to an aggregate term of two days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sergeant Scott of the Gamdevi Police conducted the prosecution while Mr. M. N. Talpade appeared for Daruwalla and Mr. Homi Mody for the woman.

Tata Lawn Tennis Shield Tournament, 1936

DRAW.

1st Round Semi-Finals Bandra Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana Saturday 21st.

1st Round Semi-Final Khatau Sports Club vs. Parsee Gymkhana Sunday, 22nd.

1st Round Semi-Finals Hindu Gymkhana vs. Bandra Club Saturday, 21st Bye. Y.M.C.A.

On Saturday 28th the winners of the Saturday 21st match and Sunday 22nd will play. On Sunday 22 the winners of the Saturday 21st match and Y. M. C. A. will play. The Final will take place on Tuesday 31st between the winners of the Saturday 28th and Sunday 22nd. Matches.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day Thursday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Yesterday I told you about the Whist Drive to be held at the Willingdon Gymkhana. Well to-day I must tell you that St. Martins Club is having a Whist Drive on Sunday and this I am told is open only to members and their friends.

In case you have a friend and wish to go there you can please note that it is to start at 6-30 p.m. sharp.

Then Khar I understand is to have the New Imperial Band to play at the Promenade Circle on the same day at 6 p.m.

WORTH NOTING.

Yesterday in the columns of this paper was published a report under the heading of the "New Traffic Rule in the Suburbs." Well if you did not read it, here it is, it says: "The Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District has issued a rule to the effect that no person shall ride, lead or keep standing any vehicle including bicycle from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise without a lamp showing white lights in the front and a red light in the rear."

So beware, especially cyclists! No more playing the fool with police for the report concludes "The D. S. P. has issued strict instructions to his subordinates to strictly enforce the rule, the penalty for any infringement being maximum fine of Rs. 50. . . ."

HARBOUR BRANCH TRAINS.

Dear Suburban Man, writes a correspondent, "What I ask is the real cause of the delay of the G. I. P. Railway harbour branch trains between Bandra and Victoria Terminus. It very often happens that the train leaves the terminal station, either up or down late or if it does leave in time there is always some delay in the journey. Yesterday I left Bandra by the 8.44 train in the morning; leaving in time the train was delayed for about 20 minutes between Mahim and Wadala thus reaching V. T. at 9.35 where it was due at 9.15. How I ask are the public to account for such delays? Will the Railway Authorities see that this does not happen too frequently?"

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress And Bombay

The Lucknow Congress is near at hand. Bombay, where the previous session was held, is thinking of sending the maximum number of visitors to the Congress and almost all the members of the B.P.C.C. who are automatically delegates to the Congress session according to the amended constitution, will be proceeding to Lucknow. It is understood that the B. P. C. C. had corresponded with the Railway Company in connection with a special train from Bombay to Lucknow. The Railway Company in their reply are stated to have informed the B. P. C. C. officials that they would be willing to run a special whenever the Congress so desired, provided there were 400 third class passengers and 25 second class passengers. It is unfortunate that owing to inadequate response from the public the idea of a special train has had to be abandoned.

Vigilance Association

The Report of the Bombay Vigilance Association was adopted by the Vigilance Committee which met at the Secretariat on Wednesday. The Report says that the difficulties in the way of vigilance workers since the time the Prevention of Prostitution came into existence in 1930 had been increasing and none of these had been removed. The Act had its limitations and could not deal effectively with all. There were in all 21 cases during the year, which the worker, Mr. P. G. Naik, placed in the hands of the police for taking necessary action. Of these ten resulted in conviction of the accused, one resulted in acquittal, seven were pending before the courts and in two cases the suspects shifted from their place before the police could take action and in one case it was found that legal action was not possible. In all these cases 8 minor girls, 2 minor boys and 12 young girls were rescued by the Association. Four women, who were in moral danger were removed to the Shelter of the Association, in charge of Mrs. Naik.

The Report deals in detail about girl trafficking that is going on in Bombay. According to the report, it has been found that there are some unscrupulous persons and also some gangs whose business it is to bring girls to Bombay from the mofussil and with the help of the local agents get them sold here for immoral purposes to any person who pays the price. As all this goes under the name of marriage settlement it was difficult to proceed against these traffickers and convince the Court that their real business was quite different from what they professed to it was.

REJECT NEW CONSTITUTION

Preparations For Saturday's Conference

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Congressmen's Conference to be held on Saturday, writes:—

The Conference has evoked a good deal of enthusiasm and interest amongst the Congressmen in the city. The necessity of a conference was keenly felt by a number of Congressmen in the city. When the organisers of this Conference took the lead and decided to organise the Conference they met with immediate response. Saturday's Conference is, therefore, bound to be a very successful conference.

The conference is receiving support from all the radical elements in the city and is sure to provide rallying point for all of them and to initiate a mass movement against the New Constitution and the policy of office acceptance.

The working Committee of the conference met on Wednesday morning in the office of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and formulated the resolutions for the Conference. They are put on the Notice Board of the Office and the members are requested to read them and to suggest modifications if any as early as possible.

BOMBAY HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients took advantage of the above Dispensary conducted by the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Association during three months ended 29 February 1936 was 5281—Male 1969. Female 1863 and Children 1449.

The Dispensary is kept open from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. every day (except Sunday).

ANTI-MINISTRY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Anti-Ministry Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Office of the Congress Socialist Party.

EXCISE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Investigating Officer Gives Further Evidence

At the resumed hearing of the Excise Conspiracy Case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Mr. M. S. Navalkar the investigating officer was further examined. Cash memos relating to the Dadar Bar were produced, but witness was unable to trace any accompanying 'phone calls or order slips.

Cash memos relating to the Worli Bar and bearing on the reverse No. 37, partly visible and partly erased were also produced by witness who stated that in the course of his investigations he was able to ascertain that the number 37 is a symbol to represent the Worli Bar.

Witness pointed out that he had examined the books of Messrs. J. Anderson & Co. and as a rule all sales to the public under different items, are totalled at the end of the day and the licensee issues a permit to himself showing the total sales therein on that day.

He compared the cash memos with the sales in the "restricted off" books, and noticed that day to day sales of many dozens of beer had not been supported by corresponding cash memos.

Mr. Navalkar then narrated that from the 1st of January, 1935, till the end of October, 1935, 39 hogsheads had been imported into Bombay.

Mr. Kanuga, Counsel for Defence objected stating that an attempt is being made to amalgamate all the charges against the accused in all the cases, and that it would thereby prejudice them.

Continuing his evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Navalkar stated that he had examined the company's Invoice files, purchase books, stock books, etc., and found in some cases that certain hogsheads had no corresponding entries.

At this stage the court rose for the day, and the case was adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

Mr. Godinho appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla with Mr. Gagrat, Solicitor, appeared for the defence.

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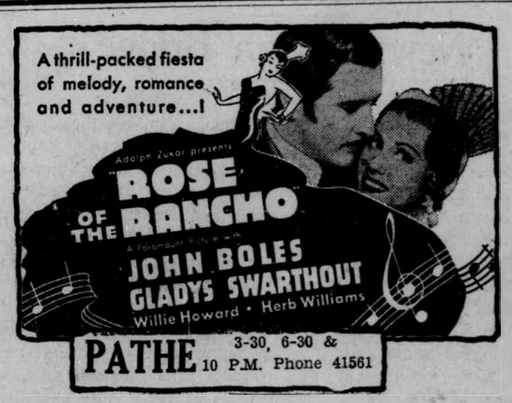
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936

PLIGHT OF INDUSTRIES

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the Finance Bill continues to be as desultory as ever, but the question of State protection of industries has so far received due attention from prominent members like Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Sir H. P. Mody. Both the speakers regretted that Government had no satisfactory policy of protection. The present policy is sometimes called one of discriminating protection. But whatever that may be expected in theory to mean, in practice the policy is discriminatory in a curious sense, in what may now be called the "Ottawa" sense. For its cardinal principle is discrimination in favour of Britain. When British interests are duly safeguarded, both at present and in the future, Government give some support to Indian industries, but it is seldom adequate and there is little system about it. If the policy may be judged by its results, it is most disappointing, indeed. Even a tried friend of Government like Sir H. P. Mody finds it so. For in his speech on Tuesday he pointed out how the industrial production per head in India was only Rs. 20, as against Rs. 158 in Japan, Rs. 410 in the United Kingdom, Rs. 470 in Canada, and Rs. 720 in U. S. A. He quoted many other tell-tale figures about comparative national incomes, bank deposits, and the like, and showed how in every case India's position was miserably low. He did not add in so many words what the House was left to guess, that this position was a significant commentary on a century of British rule in India.

Economic Domination

How could things be otherwise when all these years India has been but a vast field for Britain's economic domination? Pandit Pant in support of his contention that Indian interests are subordinated to British, quoted Sir John Strachey who, as Finance Member in 1873, had declared that though he owed a duty to India he owed a higher duty to England. To this day numerous Britishers in India continue to discharge their "higher' duty to Britain. So do the Government of India, witness the Ottawa policy of British preference, of "monkeying" with currency and exchange and of refusing to protect Indian shipping against British rivals by coastal reservation and otherwise. Sir Homi contrasted the work of the Tariff Board in India with that of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, saying that while the latter had in three years disposed of 310 applications for protection the former had in a decade disposed of only 50 cases. What is worse is that Indian businessmen have never the confidence that, even if they make out a good case for protection and convince the Board of its justice, they can persuade Government to give adequate protection.

Support Swadeshi Industries

After ruthlessly exposing Government's neglect of Indian industries, Pandit Pant very naively appealed to them to undertake industrial surveys with the help of experts, mark out industries, invite capital and guarantee fair interest, as they did in the case of railways and make the condition that the State might take over the industry at the end of twenty or thirty years. Let Government adopt, he said with touching enthusiasm, an active policy of industrialisation, mechanisation, agricultural co-operation and scientific planning. As a matter of fact Government are planning how the Ottawa Agreement can be renewed and how still more preference can be given to Lancashire textiles. And as for the future, the safeguards for British business interests leave little room for expansion of Indian business. In the circumstances Indian industries will have to rely far more on voluntary effort through Swadeshi propaganda than on the precarious measure of tariff protection. As Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee said in the Bombay Council the other day, whatever progress Indian industries had made was due to the Swadeshi spirit and not to governmental effort. In this connection the public have to realise that they owe a special duty to Swadeshi cottage industries, many of which are languishing for want of support either from Government or ordinary Swadeshi propagandists. It should never be forgotten that while large scale industries benefit lakhs of workers at the most, the village industries benefit millions.

Certificate To Hitler?

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar has not added materially to the knowledge of the world by declaring, on the authority of recent personal experiences, that the whole of the German nation is behind Herr Hitler in the demand that "Germany should be conceded complete equality amongst European nations." This is the demand of national self-respect, not confined, incidentally, to Germany alone. But Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar is wrong if he implies that "the whole of the German Nation" has given unqualified allegiance to Herr Hitler as its 'Dictator'. The fact, of which Sir T. V. seems to be curiously unaware, is that in Germany there is many a German who is deeply discontented but is compelled to 'lie low', as it were, because of Nazi methods of dealing with opposition. But that is by the way.

The main point which Sir T. V. has omitted to note—or perhaps it did not occur to him—is that while the German desire for equality is appreciated and sympathised with by all, no one with any sense of moral obligations towards international undertakings can possibly appreciate the method by which Herr Hitler has thought fit to enforce equality. That method is an international outrage, nothing less. It is from this point of view that the remilitarisation of the Rhineland should be looked at and it is this point of view that ought to determine the actual conduct of the League and Locarno Powers 'vis-a-vis" Herr Hitler's military march into the Rhineland.

New Howrah Bridge

It is rumoured that the majority of the Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Port Commissioners have recommended that the tender of the British firm be accepted for the construction of the new Howrah Bridge in accordance with the official design, though the final decision has not yet been taken. If the rumoured recommendation is finally adopted, it is bound to create a first class scandal. It is an open secret that there were four tenders for the scheme, that the lowest tender for the official design was the German one and that the tender from the Indian combine, though the highest for the official design, was the cheapest if the alternative design were to be accepted. One could understand the rejection of the German tender in favour of the Indian one; but if both these are to be rejected in favour of a British tender, the country is bound to protest against the deal as unjustifiable favouritism towards a British concern at the expense of India. We still hope the authorities concerned will not sacrifice national interests.

MR. BAKHALE'S BILL

Labour Office Investigation

(By G. R. PRADHAN).

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay recently published a report on an enquiry into wages, hours of work etc., in the retail trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency in view of the fact that Mr. R. R. Bakhale has tabled a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to remove the hardships of the shop assistants of the Presidency. The Bill will, if passed, come into operation in the first instance only in the city and island of Bombay, city and cantonment of Poona and in the cities of Ahmedabad, Karachi, Sholapur and Hubli. Some regard Mr. Bakhale's Bill as inopportune and detrimental to the interest of shopkeepers and to the trade. They forget that a contented and healthy assistant is far more useful though he may work for a lesser period than a discontented and a sickly assistant working for a longer period. Any impartial man going through Mr. Bakhale's Bill would find that it is based on humanity. I propose to give in brief the provisions of the Bill and then to show from the facts and figures furnished by the Labour Office how even Mr. Bakhale's Bill is a moderate one.

Provisions of the Bill.

The provisions of the Bill in short are:—

(1) Children under the age of 12 are prohibited from employment.

(2) Young persons should not be employed in a shop for more than 70 hours (including meal times) in one week.

(3) There should be a holiday after half past one in the afternoon at least once in each week to each assistant.

(4) There should be regular intervals for meals and tea.

(5) Every shop will be closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on one week day in every week.

(6) Every shop will be closed not later than 9 o'clock in the evening on one day in the week and at 8 o'clock on other days.

(7) In case of Restaurants they shall close at 10 o'clock on one day in every week and at 9-30 p.m. on other days.

It will be seen that the provisions are for the betterment of the shop assistants and are based solely on human considerations. It controls the rest and the meals intervals of the poor people who on account of poverty and the work they have to do every day are deteriorating day by day. The Report says: "The shop assistant, although regarded as a salaried employee and having something of the status of commercial employees, is probably so far as the length of the working day is concerned, very much worse off. . ."

The Report has made a detailed analysis of the Bombay's retail trade but it is not the case with other cities it has dealt with. In Bombay there are 2,845 or 81.15 per cent. shops employing assistants and the number of assistants per shop is 2.91 on an average. Out of the 10,212 shop assistants 90 (to my mind this is a misrepresented figure) are below 12 years of age, 959 are between 12 and 18 and the rest are over 18 years of age. In the age groups below 12 and 12 to 18 as many as 74 (1) and 611 assistants respectively are employed in the restaurants.

Hours of Work.

The statement on page 19 gives the hours during which shops remain open. It would be seen from that statement that the lowest period of work is 10.24 hours in books and stationery shops, and the longer hours are 14.51 in vegetables and fruits shops; in Panbidi shops the working hours are 14.47 per day. As the vegetables and fruits come from upcountry to Bombay the shop assistants have to look after the purchase and receipts and also after the sale. The Report says that these assistants though have to work hard considerably yet get some amount of leisure "although they have to be present in the shop to attend to any stray customer that may come along." This last line is very important. Table No. 7 shows the rest periods of the shop assistants but the Report does not show the time during the day when these periods are taken advantage of. Mr. Bakhale's aim in fixing the rest periods will be well appreciated by the fact that assistants will as of right claim some period as their rest period. Some shopkeepers say that when there is no rush of custom the shop assistants get rest but this is not so. When there is no rush the assistants have to husk grains (in case of grocers), to load or unload carts, to clean the shops or even to cook for the inmates of the shop including the owner. It

Continued on page 7 Col. 6)

AN INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Its Urgent Need In Bombay City

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

Every industrial and commercial city in the world possesses an industrial museum, a place where both rare and common specimens of ancient and modern industrial exhibits and models are exhibited. A competent curator, attached to such institution, advises and explains to the public the sources, methods and progress of indigenous industries. All branches of industries, from all parts of the country, send specimens, usually free, with necessary literature on the subject. Such an institution at once becomes a centre for research, investigations and surveys for students seeking knowledge in different useful productive industrial spheres; and it also serves as an encouraging guide to and educative instruction for all those embarking on all new enterprises leading to new discoveries and inventions in hitherto unexplored fields. Thus such a museum has been not merely propagandist but also productive of beneficial results, adding new wealth and prosperity.

Need In India

Such methods have greatly contributed to the recent developments of several countries in East and West, whereas in this unfortunate land, even a person with the most highly gifted mind, knocks in vain from door to door with a new and remarkable idea conceived and treasured up in his mind, without getting proper recognition or appreciation from any quarter. The businessmen are too selfishly and short-sightedly busy with profit-making pursuits to look into it. The wealthy are too idly occupied to worry about such dull details. The intellectuals are engrossed in their books, and consider such 'pranks' as waste of time. And the Government are too indifferent or at times even unsympathetic. Thus many an Indian potential Edison and Marconi dies of broken heart in this land, undiscovered, unaided, discouraged and depressed.

A well-equipped industrial museum is, therefore, a great necessity here. The rapid development of modern Russia and Japan, into front rank industrial countries, competing with the most progressive Western and American countries, is considerably due to such facilities, not only to large scale undertakings, but also to small home enterprises. In most of these countries, a regular search is made, to find out such hidden geniuses and their special skill and aptitude are amply rewarded; whereas in our country, many a budding intellect, languishes and fades away, for want of recognition, encouragement and proper facilities, carrying with him to his early grave, some precious ideas that found no scope for development.

Let Bombay Lead

An industrial museum of the type described above would afford a meeting place, wherein all such ideas from the country may be accumulated, tested by experts, considered and discussed by financiers, economists and industrialists, thus leading to the discovery of new indigenous industries. Bombay has been a pioneer and given a correct lead to the rest of the country in various spheres of politics, economics, commerce and also social reform. As the premier industrial and commercial city, it is both her privilege and responsibility to give a start by erecting a first-class well-equipped industrial museum, that would be the nerve-centre and generating power-house for new indigenous industries in the country. The brain of the unknown inventor and discoverer, must work in close co-operation and consultation with the already acquired resources, knowledge and experience, as such combination alone could bring about tangible practical results. Otherwise all academical learning and expensive research work would go to pile up useless statistics and theories, but without actually helping to add a jot to our wealth. In the long run such an industrial museum will also help to solve to some extent the ever-vexing unemployment problem by finding new careers for a number of intelligent and industrious youth. Thus considering the question from various stand-points an industrial museum of a comprehensive and useful type is an urgent civic necessity for this city that is considered a great commercial and industrial centre of the country, as it will be the one institution of which the advantage may be taken, not only by the intellectuals but also by the poor masses and will lead to the general welfare and uplift of the country.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

ABYSSINIA'S RESISTANCE

Recent messages make it possible to hope that the tide has again begun to turn in favour of Abyssinians. This hope is strengthened circumstantially also. The fact that in spite of their defeat on the Northern Front—the Italians actually claimed to have wiped out the three important armies—they are still in the field and fighting grimly is a tribute to their tenacity and valour and it clearly proves that their morale is much too far from destruction. No wonder, therefore, that the Abyssinians are giving battle to a highly mechanised enemy as bravely and gallantly as ever. That they will need all their valour and determination to defend their honour and country is even more obvious now. The League of Nations is much too preoccupied elsewhere even to protest its theoretical sympathy for, and support to, Abyssinia, the victim of solemnly declared aggression.

B. B. C.

The report of the British Government Broadcasting Committee, recommending the renewal of the B. B. C. charter for ten years, recommends greater public control of the Corporation's affairs than has hitherto been exercised. All the important issues of policy and culture are to be left in the hands of a Cabinet Minister. This was expected in view of the severe public criticism that has of late been levelled against the present administration of the B B. C. The estimates for broadcasting are to be presented to Parliament and the public will have adequate opportunity of scrutinizing the accounts and the policy of the organization for which they pay. And there is no doubt that in a country ruled under the system of responsible Government this is by far the best arrangement for the control of a national radio system.

ONLY SOUND POLICY

Addressing a representative gathering in Karachi, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram gave some very wholesome advice to the Hindus of Sind on what their attitude should be now that Sind has been separated. If the Hindus consider coolly and dispassionately, they will realise that the best method of serving their interests, to say nothing of the interests of this province itself, is that which implies "a reasonable attitude" on their part and calls for earnest efforts to achieve "an adjustment with the majority community". This is obviously the only sound policy for every minority community in every province. And this is the only road that leads to communal as well as national well-being.

LOYALTY CAMPAIGN.

Replying to questions in the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir R N. Reid admitted that Dr. Mohinimohan Pati "was made to stand and salute the flag," the Union Jack, because "he had deliberately insulted the flag." He also stated that measures were taken against another who had engaged himself "in activities of subversive character" and that "failing to put in attendance at the flag hoisting ceremony was not his *only* offence." These replies show that failing to put in attendance at a flag ceremony is considered an offence and that sometimes men are "made to stand and salute the flag." The higher authorities may try to understand whether such coercive measures can at all promote loyalty and what effect they will have on the millions of people who read about them.

DISSERVICE TO LABOUR

In the course of the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Budget demand for Labour, Mr. R. R. Bakhale justly criticised the conduct of the Bombay Government in being responsible for the anti-strike clause in the Payment of Wages Bill, recently passed by the Central Legislature. The Home Member admitted Government's responsibility in the matter but did not seem to realise that by putting into the hands of employers one more weapon of exploitation they had done a grievous disservice to Labour not only in the Presidency but also in the country as a whole. As Mr. Bakhale pointed out, though the clause in question sought to penalise lightning strikes, it penalised in effect all strikes. However, as the mischief is already done, Labour has only to organize itself better and reduce the clause to a dead letter.

Wake Up, East Indians

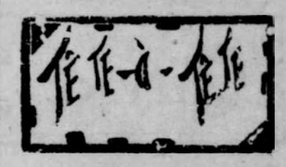
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While every community is trying to unite and put up fights in both the political and religious spheres the East Indians are sleeping, leaving everything to chance.

Where is the Association which once convened meetings in Bombay Salsette and Bassein and showed its strength through the medium of the paper called "East Indian" formed by the late Mr. Joseph Baptista and whose voice was heard everywhere? Where are the so called leaders who once addressed meetings on several platforms in Bombay Salsette and Bassein? I fear the Association is dead. Why not the younger generation take up the matter and start an Association with representatives in every village even to the remotest and start real active work, through a paper to be started simultaneously as its mouthpiece, which should give news of the actual conditions and problems which face the East Indian Community as a whole and by means of Association's appeal and publicity bear upon the authorities the necessity of recognising their claims.

The work and service carried on by the Goan Union and the Mangalorean Catholic Association to their respective communities should be an eye-opener to the East Indian Community, who once ranked as the first but has now become the last.—Yours etc.,

EAST INDIAN.



"Herr Hitler's proposals," said M. Litvinoff, "amount to a campaign against the peoples of the States I represent."

That's why the proposals were not summarily rejected as they really deserved to be.

* * * *

It is rumoured that Lord Linlithgow proposes, immediately on his arrival in India, to have frank talks with Mahatma Gandhi.

We hope the rumour is incorrect. The talks may or may not prove futile, but they will certainly constitute a grave discourtesy to Lord Willingdon.

* * * *

"Follow Mr. Jinnah," declared Sir Md. Yakub in the Assembly, "he is the greatest nationalist in India to-day."

The worthy Knight's own nationalist slogan seems to be "a ton of precept is much better than an ounce of practice."

* * * *

But that apart, it is a little surprising—or it isn't?—how promptly Sir Md. Yakub has forgotten the Aga Khan.

* * * *

To a suggestion that the Assembly should be suspended "until the executive had submitted to the will of the Legislature," Sir N.N. Sircar replied, "That will suit some members of the Executive Council."

That sounds a selfish and unsporting betrayal of the rest by Sir N.N. "Some." And it's so early yet.

* * * *

Retorting to an interjection, Sir Homi Mody said: "These are facts and Mr. Joshi is talking through his 'pagri'."

Sir H.P. Mody himself was noticed to be without his hat—a tribute to the vigour and velocity of his own words.

* * * *

A Bihar M.L.C. is telling Indian audiences in England that, there is "feverish activity" in India to work the Reforms.

So very much, in fact, that in some cases it has reached a state of delirium and hallucination.

* * * *

Says "The Statesman"—

"India is not less deniable a prize to-day than she was when a voyage from Europe took months of perilous discomfort, and when she had no modern communication ready-made to serve an invader....."

Every word is pricelessly true, if only our contemporary will think it over.

* * * *

"At any rate," continues the Calcutta daily, "no self-respecting nationalist will pretend that she has nothing of her own to attract an imperialist war-monger, whether he be Teuton or Latin or Oriental."

Is it British modesty that rules out the Anglo-Saxon?

* * * *

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar proudly declares that he had "an intimate talk with Herr Hitler on agricultural problems."

We hope he expressed a great deal of patronising interest in Indians as producers of raw materials.

And we also hope the Fuhrer did not pull our distinguished compatriot's leg—we mean as a test of the Indian's capacity to walk when shown round some German farms.

* * * *

Sir Evelyn Wrench declared that "no cause in the world to-day was more important than frank understanding and co-operation between the people of Britain and of the Indian Empire."

Take out the "Empire" and we will have frank understanding as well as co-operation.

* * * *

In the Council of State when Mr. Kalikkar complained that a high official of the British Government had assured Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates that they would not have to serve under Indian officers in the Indian Army, the Commander-in-Chief replied: "This is the first time I myself or Government have heard of this story."

Sir Pheroze Sethna, however, was prompt in informing that the incident is referred to in the Skeen Report and that it had been proved to the hilt.

Which was rather cruel and the way in which the C.-in-C. abruptly changed the topic—"Now to return to the main point....." was how he did it—was very pathetic, indeed!

Poor Sir Robert Cassels! He will take some time to get used to this parliamentary kind of warfare. But let him apply himself now to a diligent study of British constitutional principles and procedure and learn that "Government" is constitutionally supposed to be established in perpetuity.

Grigg's 'Recovery' Myth Exploded

Joshi Points To Increasing Poverty & Unemployment Among Labour

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and continued the debate on the Finance Bill.

Mr. A. C. Dutt presented the report of the Committee of the House on the Delimitation Committee Report.

Sir G. S. Bajpai was the first speaker to-day and replied to Dr. Rajan's remarks relating to malaria. He said the policy of self-sufficiency regarding supply of quinine in India was inaugurated by the late Mr. Montague, but under the present Act the Public Health was made a Transferred subject, so that, whereas the Government of India had control of production and distribution of quinine, they had no power to regulate the consumption of quinine. There was no ground for the suggestion that the Government of India had changed their humanitarian policy to one of commercial profit. He would, he said, forward Dr. Rajan's suggestion to the local Government.

As regards nutritional research, the Government spent four and a half lakhs for the last five years and the question of devising machinery for investigation and dissemination through setting up of a Nutrition Board would be considered.

Continuing, Sir G. S. Bajpai admitted that the Government had not done what was possible to do in the matter of dairying as the question was a vast one. The Government hoped to start a nutritional institute for investigating the diet of cattle.

As regards the suggestion that the Government should throw open forests for cattle this was a provincial subject; but even at present regulated grazing was permitted. Indiscriminate throwing open of forests, he explained, would not be profitable in many respects.

Sir Henry Gidney complained that hardships were involved by the new scales of pay on the railway. He asked the Government to give the staff belonging to his community a small allowance.

ON WAY TO RECOVERY?

Mr. Joshi challenged the statement that India was on its way to recovery. Wages of both industrial and agricultural workers were still going down and unemployment was still increasing. The Government of India had no statistics and he urged that a machinery be set up for collection of statistics. He welcomed surpluses in the budget, but opposed spending them for reducing taxes. They should be spent for rural uplift, reduction of postage rates on postcards and for industrial development and relief to workers. But if taxes must be reduced, only such taxes should be reduced whereby relief would be given to the poor, such as reduction of salt tax.

Sir Leslie Hudson supported Sir Homi Mody's demand for a more efficient Tariff Board machinery and demanded removal of surcharges on income and supertax. He said that he was disappointed with the reply of the Finance Member to his previous speech on the question which had the support of almost all Chambers both Indian and British.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan dealt with the position of Anglo-Indians in the railways. He explained that percentage reserved for Anglo-Indians in railway services was being maintained. If sufficient number of persons were not coming for clerical posts their claims were made up in other departments. As for the demand of Sir Henry Gidney, the Railway Member said that it would be difficult to justify such a claim on the ground that certain class or community was accustomed to a certain class of food. As regards the suggestion that by recruitment to the subordinate grade from the lowest grade, the door to direct recruitment had been shut and, therefore, members of a certain community who could have started higher could not be recruited at all. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan recognised that some hardship had been caused to the Anglo-Indians. He said he was quite prepared to examine that question subject to the proviso that whatever decision was arrived, it would be applied to all communities.

TRUTH ABOUT QUETTA RELIEF

Mr. Satnarain Singh said he was in charge of a District on behalf of Congress Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and offered full co-operation to the authorities, but there was no reciprocal co-operation because Government liked only co-operation of a type which danced to their tunes. Government built against public protest temporary colonies costing lakhs of rupees, the majority of which none inhabited and were pulled down. All wells sunk by Congressmen were still working, but those sunk by Government had been abandoned as useless. That showed how Government spent the fund.

Mr. Azharali said that the Government grant for rural uplift was being wasted. People in villages did not want windows to their houses, when they could not protect even a single door from robbers. Landholders, landlords and tenants were all suffering and the best way for relief to the countryside could be devised only after consulting these interests.

WHY PRE-AUDIT WAS ABANDONED

Mr. Sanjiv Rao, Budget Officer, answered a number of technical points made in the debate by Pandit Pant and others. He said that the reason why the pre-audit was not introduced was that it would cost fifty to sixty lakhs and even where it was introduced in some departments it had been given up as a measure of retrenchment.

As regards Pandit Pant's suggestion that grants about to lapse might be transferred to the Reserve Fund rather than be precipitately misused, the speaker said there were already rules which warned the P.W.D. Officers that serious notice would be taken if money was spent without proper thought and as the members of the Public Accounts Committee would testify, such irregularities had become very rare in these days.

As regards the suggestion that the expenditure of the Government had increased, he quoted figures to show that compared to 1933-34 the increase of accounts was entirely due to the restoration of the salary cut and schemes for which the House had been wanting Government to spent money.

Dr. Ziauddin had asked Government to retrench expenditure and at the same breath asked for more money for the Aligarh University. Other members had done the same.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

As regards economic recovery the Finance Member had not claimed that India was yet out of depression, but that there were sure signs of recovery and this had been borne out by the provincial Governments' reports which speakers had quoted and also by marked increase in the volume of inland trade index of wholesale prices and by the increase in savings bank deposits and postal cash certificates.

Considerable money had been also invested abroad.

Voice: Tax them. Government's gold sterling assets which stood in 1931 at 79 crores had increased by February last to 134 crores.

The speaker said Dr. De Souza had committed a fallacy in thinking that because the value of rice crop had gone down from 97 to 45 crores, therefore, the purchasing power had been reduced; but the fact was that 40 crores worth of rice had been consumed by the people of the province and a very small surplus was exported which had any bearing on the question of the purchasing power of the people.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty wondered why in financial and economic matters there should be divergence between the two sides of the House and blamed Government for persisting in aloofness.

Sami Venkatacnalam Chetty continuing emphasised the plight of agriculturists owing to unchecked rice imports and also owing to heavy fall in prices of commodities and urged quantitative restriction of rice imports. He criticised Government's spending the surplus raised through emergency taxation on channels except relief to the taxpayer.

DANGEROUS INFERENCE.

Referring to Mr. Sanjivarao's argument Mr. Chetty contended that increase in postal deposits was no index to the economic prosperity of the people and it was a dangerous inference. The increased deposits was mainly due to fall in bank rates and also to unemployability of money in other directions.

Referring to debt legislations in the provinces, against moneylenders, he said whether good or bad, they were considered restrictive measures. Government should move in the direction of improving the lot of the cultivator.

Mr. Bannerjee declared that there was no justification for the existence of unproductive debts and measures should be taken to reduce "Home Charges."

Dealing with industries, the speaker urged development of small scale cottage industries and general reorientation of economic policy. He questioned the moral right of an alien Government to tax the people of India. The misery of the people was not properly diagnosed. He had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PHYSICIAN TO HANG

Judgment In Hyderabad Poisoning Cases

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 18.

Curtain was rung down to-day over what is known as the Hyderabad Poisoning Case, when Mr. Justice Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur at the Hyderabad High Court, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "guilty" against Dr. Latchmiah and Jinna Keshavelu sentenced them to death.

Jinna Muttiah, the third accused, against whom the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" was acquitted.

Passing orders, His Lordship observed that he saw nothing to mitigate what he termed as the most brutal murder.

According to the prosecution, the deceased was the adopted son and heir of a well-to-do Komti merchant who was also related to the second and third accused. The latter, it was alleged, entered into a conspiracy with Dr. Latchmiah, homoeopathic physician to do away with the deceased for which they promised Dr. Latchmiah Rs. 5,000.

In pursuance of this conspiracy, it was stated that when the deceased fell ill and went to Dr. Latchmiah for treatment, the latter administered strychnine in consequence of which Jinna Narayanna died.

The accused pleaded not guilty. —A. P.

MR. BAKHALE'S BILL

(Continued From page 6)

is quite necessary, therefore, to fix the rest period.

Just as there is no uniformity in the hours of work, similarly there is no uniformity in the opening and closing hours of the shops. The great majority of the shops is kept open from the hour of opening till the time of closing in the evening. There are some shops which open as early as 3 and 4 a.m. and close after 1 a.m.

The statement on page 26 shows percentages of assistants on wages only and those getting wages, board and lodging. The statement of the shopkeepers, who give board and lodging to their assistants, that they give intervals of an hour or two for meals must be taken at great discount. It can also be seen from the Report that, in the majority of cases, there is no system of granting leave.

In the city of Ahmedabad 1800 boys below 12 years of age are employed in different shops. Some of the shops open as early as 4-30 a.m. and close at 1 a.m. The same can be said of the opening and closing hours in Poona city.

Plea for Humane Conditions.

If what the shopkeepers say about the rest periods is true they should have no objection if these periods are fixed by the legislature as they have nothing to lose. If, however, the facts are otherwise it is necessary to fix the rest hours. Again if the closing time is fixed by law there is nothing detrimental to the shopkeepers. It is not that one individual shop will be closed, also there is no fear of losing a customer. The only change would be, the customers who are in the habit of purchasing a thing at the dead of night would do so earlier. The shop assistants are not superhuman beings, they have their own lives, they have their families to look after and, above all, they also wish to live as other human beings live. It is not that they are saints toiling for the good of mankind at great personal sacrifices. The Labour Office has also furnished us with their earnings which further add to the tale of woe. Taking into consideration all these facts it is the duty of every man to give his support to this philanthropic Bill. It is a disgrace to the name of civilisation if it is to be so called that it is achieved at the cost of modern slavery. Are these shop assistants better off than slaves? In Bombay 90 and in Ahmedabad 1800 boys below 12 years of age have to put in this hard labour is, indeed, too tragic. Let us hope the members of the Legislative Council will not betray these poor people.

Rai Bahadur Radhakrishna Jalan, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Balkrishna Das Khandelwal and Mr. Gurusharan Lal have been elected delegates by the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce to attend the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce at Delhi on April 4 and 5.

PATNA HONOURS TAGORE

PATNA, March 17

The Wheeler Senate Hall was overcrowded when the citizens of Patna presented an address and a purse of Rs. 1,111 to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore this evening. Mr. Sachidanand Sinha presided and Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Minister of Education, Bihar Government, read the address.

Dr. Tagore replying briefly said he was burdened with the inevitable bankruptcy of the age. He referred to the barrier of language with prevented people from understanding his works properly.

The gathering included Sir. Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice and Sir Sultan Ahmed.—A.P.

Home For Blind Women

In consideration of the fact that there are a great number of blind women begging in the streets of Bombay to-day, an urgent need is felt for starting a home for the street and needy blind women and girls of Bombay. The object of the home is that the blind women should be fed, clothed, housed and taught such industries as would enable them to ultimately become happy, contented and useful citizens instead of being the dejected, miserable and helpless individuals they are to-day. The industries taught will be needle work, cookery, gardening, music, basket making, carpet work and training for domestic service, etc., etc. Rs. 1,10,000 have been collected by means of blind days, balls, cabarets, concerts and a fete held in 1930, which sum has been set aside for maintenance only.

Now all that is required is a block of buildings consisting of a dormitory, dining room, work room, kitchen, stores and superintendent's quarters, etc., to house the blind. Rs. 20,000 can do all this in separate blocks of Rs. 6,000 Rs. 6,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

For this purpose there is to be a variety entertainment called the "elements" organised by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala to be held at the Empire Theatre on 6th April at 6.30 p.m. Tickets can be had from the following persons:—Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala, Tel. No. 22728, Lady Duggan, Tel. No. 40715, Mrs. Tehmina Lalkaka Tel. No. 44310, Mrs. Dinbai K. Dubash, Tel. No. 41443, Dr. Mrs. Gulbanu Banaji, Taj Mahal Hotel. Mrs. Ratoo M. H. Mehta, Tel. 40719, Miss Silla Cowasjee Jehangir, Tel. No. 41645, Mrs. Jala M. Spencer, Tel. No. 44194.

The story of the "Triumph of the Soul" will be given later.

Support To Franco-Belgian Motion In League Council

(Continued from Page 1.)

cause the present conditions were paralysing. Economic life was imminently threatening war.

M. Titulescu condemned unilateral repudiation of treaties and declared that the safety of France was of the greatest importance to the "Little Entente" countries. The "Little Entente" were willing to negotiate the German peace plan, provided France and Belgium first received satisfaction.

The League Council meets again at 10 to-morrow morning. The Committee of Thirteen will meet this afternoon.—Reuter.

German Delegation's Arrival

LONDON March 18.

The Gen. Von Ribeentrop delegation has arrived at Croydon.—Reuter.

FAIR PROGRESS

LONDON, March 18.

Fairly good progress is stated to have been made by the meeting of the Locarno Powers last evening. A draft of the texts submitted by all the three delegations was carefully considered and with this as a basis they are endeavouring to work out a programme which would open up the possibility of reaching a "new settlement in Western Europe."

British circles insist that the object of the Locarno Powers' meetings will be simply to work out this programme and not to submit hard and fast proposals to the Council or to Germany.

Three stages in dealing with the crisis are visualised. Firstly, preliminary discussions; secondly, reaching a basis of negotiatons with Germany; and thirdly, actual negotiations.

The deliberations of the Locarno Powers hitherto, have not gone beyond the first stage, but in arriving at the basis of negotiations, they will endeavour to agree upon a common draft drawn from the three texts now before them.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, March 18.

The British proposals for the settlement in Western Europe according to newspapers, provide for the establishment of a neutral zone extending to 30 miles in either side of the frontier between Germany, France and Belgium, to be policed by an international police force; France not to improve her present fortifications, and Germany not to build fortifications.

France must submit to The Hague Court the question of compatability of the Franco-Soviet Pact with Locarno, should Germany refuse to do so.

It is understood that the proposals do not provide for a Western Air Pact, symbolic withdrawal of German troops or security of central and eastern Europe, but provide for the British as well as French security.—Reuter.

BRIDGING GULF

LONDON, March 17.

Diplomatic interchanges leading to Germany's acceptance of invitation started this morning at Berlin. Baron Von Neurath, through the British Ambassador, requested an assurance of Britain to do her utmost to ensure a discussion of their peace proposals.

Mr. Eden's reply in the afternoon promised to do his utmost to find the means of effecting a peaceful and satisfactory settlement, stating that it is impossible to give a more explicit undertaking at this stage. At the same time Mr. Eden personally requested Herr Von Hoesch to urge Germany to send her representatives as soon as possible.

The German acceptance, that followed promptly, is distinctly improving the atmosphere, though leaving the fundamental question unchanged, as the French, are still determined to obtain satisfaction before negotiating on the German proposals.

France is at present pressing for, firstly, reference of the Franco Soviet Pact to the international court, secondly, an appointment of a League commission on the spot to prevent frontier incidents during the negotiations and thirdly, British guarantee of the French and Belgian frontiers.

It is understood this afternoon's secret meeting of the Franco Belgian delegates pressed for an immediate discussion on their condemnatory resolution at a public meeting. At that moment Germany's reply arrived and the discussion was curtailed but M. Flandin informed the meeting that in any case the vote on the resolution will have to be taken on Thursday morning as he was leaving for Paris on the mid-day

Efforts are being made to bridge the gulf at to-night's meeting of the Locarno Committee. The League Council is adjourned until 3-30 to-morrow after the speech of Mr. Augustin Edwards (Chile) promising that Chile will unhesitatingly accomplish her duty if the violation of the Locarno is duly noted by the Council.

Rejoicings prevailed at Vankaner, on Wednesday on account of the birth of a son to the wife of Kumarshri Chandrabhanu Sinhji, second son of His Highness the Maharana Rajsahib, Captain Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur. Schools and offices have been closed on the joyful occasion. The State officers and leading gentry offered their congratulations to the Maharana Rajsahib. The Yuvrani Sahib gave birth to a daughter on Monday.

POET THANKS PATNA PUBLIC

For Spontaneous Appreciation Of His Students' Art

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 18.

While leaving Patna, Poet Rabindranath Tagore gave the following message to the people of Patna:

"Citizens of Patna have been overwhelming in their kindness and generosity towards me and my students who came here to give exhibition of their art. My only regret is that owing to the infirmity of old age and persistent warning of my doctors, I could not fulfil the hopes I hoped of coming into closer touch with my friends here. Perhaps I shall be yet again be able to make amends for it with a second visit. I have tasted of the generous hospitality of Patna people and that will encourage me to venture again. The spontaneous and enthusiastic appreciation, of my students' art is revealed in the musical play "Chitrangada" which has been perhaps my greatest piece of joy here and I shall ever cherish in my memory the present association of the last few days spent in Bihar."

Resumption Of Unity Talks?

Congress Willing To Explore Further Avenues Of Communal Settlement

NEW DELHI, March 18.

With the arrival of Babu Rajendra Prasad, political circles are again entertaining hopes that the unity talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah, which could not progress to conclusion last time, will be resumed.

This hope is entertained in view of the desire expressed by His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain and other Muslim leaders for unity among the sister communities at least on economic issues.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad will be glad to explore further avenues of a communal settlement if there is a genuine feeling for this.—United Press.

Arduous Task Before Congress Cabinet

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The special representative of the "United Press" at the Harijan Colony gathers from talks with the Congress President and leaders that the Working Committee, which is meeting on March 21, will, among other important issues, scrutinise the defects of the Congress constitution and remove the difficulties and anomalies arising therefrom.

Considerable attention of the Working Committee will have to be devoted to the election-dispute problem for which a satisfactory solution has to be found.

By far the most important of all items on the agenda will no doubt be the framing and consideration of the resolutions that will come up before the Lucknow session of the Congress inasmuch as they cover such important controversial issues as office acceptance.

It is understood that many of these difficulties will not be insurmountable as the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi will constantly be available.—United Press.

"ILLICIT STUFF SOLD WITHOUT PERMITS"

Inspector's Allegation In Excise Raid Case

BOMBAY Wednesday.

At the resumed hearing of the Excise raid case on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Court, Inspector M. S. Navalker was further examined for the prosecution by Mr. P. N. Godinho, Special Prosecutor.

Inspector Navalker, who was in charge of the investigations carried out enormous and elaborate inquiries into the question of how the alleged illicit liquor imported from Calcutta by Messrs James Anderson and Co was disposed of in Bombay. He deposed to having traced orders received from various Bars and restaurants in the north of city and which had been executed without permits.

These sales contravened the Excise rules as no sales were permitted to licensed retailers and restaurants without an Excise permit. He produced scores of orders alleged to have been received over the telephone and on which certain symbols were noted indicating which items were to be supplied under a permit and which were to be supplied for cash without permits.

Explaining the significance of these sales, Inspector Navalker stated that the assessment for the Licence fees payable by the Restaurants was based on the sales ecected by the Licensee's In the absence of an excise permit the entries of sales of goods would not appear in the Excise Trade Books and Registers and thus the Excise Department was deprived of its revenue.

The Officer dealt on Tuesday with orders received from the Dadar Bar, the Dadar Wine Stores the Parel Co-operative Stores and Worli Bar.

Counsel Objects.

The defence counsel objected to the orders and cash memos and relative documents being tendered as exhibits, as none of these had been proved as required by the provisions of the Evidence Act. Mr. C. N. Kanuga maintained that these documents should be tendered by a competent witness who had first hand knowledge of the contents and not by Inspector Navalker, who had no knowledge of the contents apart from the material collected in the course of his investigations. The Magistrate, however, overruled the objection but noted the objection against each and every item as they were being tendered by the prosecution.

Fresh Bonds.

The Magistrate notified to the defence his intention of ordering all the accused to enter into fresh bonds to appear before him. The original bail bonds were executed to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but as the case had been transferred for hearing before the Presidency Magistrate Mazagon Court this procedure was necessary.

Further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, Special Prosecutor for the prosecution.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla instructed by Mr. Gagrat, Solicitor of Messrs Gagrat & Co. defended all the accused.

REFORMS IN MADRAS

New Constitution Will Be Inaugurated In April, 1937

MADRAS, March 18.

During discussion on the cut motion to reduce the allotment of demand under the head "Legislative Bodies Reserved," the Finance Member who is in charge of Reforms, informed the Madras Council, to-day that it was presumed that the new Constitution would be inaugurated in April, 1937. On this basis the electoral programme was being arranged. He thought it was not possible to hold the election before January next, and in the opinion of the Government, the middle of February was most suitable for holding the elections. Until the draft Orders-in-Council, which the Government were expecting everyday, relating to the Committee's recommendations and the general elections, were published it was not possible to say more about the elections.

The cut motion having been withdrawn, the whole demand was voted.—A. P.

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CONGRESS SESSION ARRANGEMENTS

No Special Train From Bombay To Lucknow

The following general information with regard to the forthcoming Congress Session at Lucknow is published for the guidance of delegates and visitors intending to attend the Session.

DATES OF MEETINGS:

1. Working Committee, 7 and 8th April '36.
2. Subjects Committee, 9th, 10th and 11th April '36.
3. Open Session of the Congress, 12th, 13th and 14th April '36.

RATES OF THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE TICKETS:

For the Session Rs. 10/-
Per day Rs. 5/-

RATES (LOWEST) FOR OPEN SESSION:

For the Session Rs. 3/-
Per day Rs. 2/-

PROBABLE ACCOMMODATION CHARGES:

1. Separate Houses for delegates and visitors, Rs. 25 to 30 p. m.
2. Family Quarters for visitors (furnished), Rs. 35 each.
3. Family Qurters for delegates (furnished), Rs. 30 each.
4. Delegates Quarters (furnished), Rs. 20 each or Rs. 5 per delegate.

The Reception Committee as a rule do not propose to make any arrangements for motor cars. However, if the delegates so desire they will be pleased to arrange motor cars for them, provided the necessary sum of money to cover the charges is sent by the 20th at the latest. As per rates current to-day, the charges are Rs. 12/- per car per day, but it is likely the charges may go higher as the Congress Session draws nearer. Intimation regarding the number of cars required and the length of time for which they are to be reserved may also be sent along with the money to the Secretary, Accommodation Committee, R. C. Lucknow.

The proposal as regards running a special train from Bombay to Lucknow and back is given up, there being a very poor response from the general public.

Prevention Is Better Than Cure

MAYOR URGES VIGILANCE WORKERS TO SAVE CHILDREN BEFORE REDEEMING GROWN-UPS

That the Mayor of Bombay was responsible for saving six young girls from being sold away by their parents due to their inability to pay off debts, was revealed on Wednesday, when Mr. K. F. Nariman addressed the annual meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association at the Secretariat.

Rao Bahadur Bapu Narayan Athavle presided.

In introducing Mr. Nariman, the President said that there was no necessity of any introduction, as Mr. Nariman was very well known to all those who had gathered.

Mr. K.F. Nariman in the course of his address said that, he was very glad to have had the opportunity to speak on a subject in which he was considerably interested. Vigilance was an important section of Social Service, and the work that had been undertaken by the Society was a very laudable one. And the speaker was glad to note that the Association consisted of members from all communities and sections in the city and hoped that the Association would continue its good work with better results in the future.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that he felt qualified to speak on the subject not only because he was the Mayor and as such, came into contact with many such cases, but as a member of the Bar. The proper place to study the psychology underlying such cases was the Police Court, with which the speaker and Mr. Athavle were associated.

NOTE OF WARNING.

A note of warning was given to the members of the Association by the Mayor against mushroom vigilance societies in the city, which did more harm to society than good. They consisted of groups of individuals, who had no other occupation and posed themselves as social workers. He thought that, it was the duty of the Vigilance Association to prosecute such people and wipe them out so that the field might be clear for genuine workers. The speaker knew of cases in which young men and in some cases young women, joined in posing as vigilance workers, and exploited many people, who were prepared to submit to victimisation rather than complain to the Police. He appealed to the public, the Police and the workers of the Association not to spare such people and expose them. The speaker had known of people who had been prejudiced against the Vigilance Association because of the activities of such bogus persons.

Proceeding the Mayor said that the work was vast and the field was large. There were good and bad elements in the city. Bombay was an asylum of all sorts of riff-raffs, not indigenous but floating. There were many loopholes for the culprits to escape because of this.

MAIN DUTY.

The speaker referred to the over-enthusiasm of some of the workers who went beyond what they had to do. Mr. Nariman said that the structure of modern society was such that a certain section of it was beyond redemption. And any attempt to reform of such people would be a mere waste. The speaker referred to the dragging of children of tender age to lead a life of shame. He thought it was the main duty of the Association to save such children, by which the Association would derive better results by attempting to reform grown-ups.

The Mayor then referred to his weekly rounds in the City where he had come across of cases where young girls were being sold by their guardians or parents. He was able to save about half a dozen of them at the last moment. It was in that direction that the workers should devote more attention.

BEYOND THEIR SPHERE.

Referring to the work of the Vigilance Association about preventing inter-communal marriages, the Mayor said that, it was not the work of the Vigilance Association to interfere in such marriages. He also referred to grown-up couples going about and the interference of the Vigilance workers and said that it was not the work of the vigilance association to interfere in their over-enthusiasm and stop them from being a "little sportive."

Referring to those who had been forced to take to prostitution, the Mayor said that they were sheer objects of pity. Many of them were victims, either of circumstances, circumstances beyond their control. He thought that the workers of the Association should engage themselves in the task of finding suitable employment for the girls with a view to finding them a living, instead of taking them to the Police Station and getting them punished or sending them to prison, as that would not afford them an opportunity to retrieve themselves even if they wanted to do so.

MAYOR THANKED.

Rao Bahadur Athavle said that the Association was deeply indebted to the Mayor of Bombay for his address. He said that the valuable suggestions made by the Mayor would be taken note of by the workers of the Association and he had no hesitation in saying that whenever it came to the notice of the members, they shall spare no pains in putting an end to the activities of mushroom organisations.

Referring to the suggestion about children and their sale, he said that, it was a very serious matter. It was the aim and object of the Association to rescue such children from leading a life of shame.

The President thanked Mr. Nariman once again.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts.

Mr. Mavji Govindji seconding the proposition said that, the Bombay Corporation should pay Rs. 2,000 annually instead of a meagre 200.

Prof. V.G. Rao supported the proposition, which was carried.

During the discussion, tributes were paid to Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Naik for their splendid work during the year.

The meeting then elected the office-bearers for the year.

Don't let a COLD get a hold

You know the symptoms—headache, sneezing, aching limbs and rising temperature. You can check a cold at the start by taking two tablets of Genasprin in water. Genasprin acts quickly. It relieves pains, reduces temperature and positively prevents a cold developing into influenza. Genasprin is pure—it cannot disturb the digestion or affect the heart.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

GENASPRIN THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

MADE BY GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

Mr. N. M Joshi, M.L.A., Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay.

'VARSITY FOR N. W. F. P.

Council Carries Non-Official Resolution

PESHAWAR, March, 18.

The Frontier Legislative Council carried the non-official resolution recommending the establishment of a Unitary University at Peshawar.

Mr. T. C. Orgill, Director of Education, said that the local government had submitted a strong case for a grant to the Government of India, hoping that it would include it in the subvention

Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Minister, said the new University would cater to the needs of the tribal area, forming half the province. It was not their intention to transmit to the tribal area the ideas imported by mistake from South India.—A. P.

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIRMAIL

Change In Timings From Wednesday

TRIVANDRUM, March, 18.

The times of the airmail service from Bombay to Trivandrum and "vice versa" have been altered from March 25.

The Southbound airmail will leave Bombay every Wednesday at 6-30 a.m. and arrive at Trivandrum at 3-21 p.m. while the Northbound airmail will leave Trivandrum at 8 a.m. every Monday and arrive at Bombay at 4-51 p.m.—A.P.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF HIGH COURT

The second criminal sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday Mr. Justice Kania presiding.

The sessions has a heavy calendar with 26 cases in which 40 accused are involved. Among these cases are nine of murder, three of culpable homicide, three of kidnapping, three of rape and the rest of miscellaneous offences.

The case against two diamond brokers, Ratilal Virchand Shah and Shantilal Virchand Shah who are involved in the "Trunk murder case" will also come up before this sessions.

The Servants of India Society's Home on the Sandhurst Road, in which is housed the Head Office of the Social Service League, which celebrates its Silver Jubilee to-day

Govt. Oppose Judicial Committee Move

REVISION OF CASES OF DETENUS

Executive Cannot Surrender Its Right, Says Hallet

NEW DELHI: March 18.

The Council of State rejected, without division, the recommendation of Mr. Mehrotra for the appointment of a Judicial Committee of three High Court Judges to examine the cases of all political prisoners now under detention and to release those prisoners that are recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Hallet, opposing, reiterated the points in Sir Henry Craik's speech made in the Assembly on Friday, as to the care with which the evidence was tested before a person was detained and said that the appointment of a Judicial Committee would be expensive and was unnecessary. In any case, the question of release rested with the Executi ve.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Council of State, to-day, unanimously adopted Mr. P. N. Sapru's resolution protesting against the Fijian Government's recommendation to the legislature for nomination of three Indian members to the Fiji legislature, instead of an election. All the sections of the House elected, nominated, European and the Government wholeheartedly supported the resolution, characterising the recommendation as a retrograde step. Sir Jagadish Prasad said the Government agreed with the Opposition that the adoption of the system of nomination would not give effective representation to over 80,000 Indians in Fiji, and if such a course were adopted it would remain a source of constant irritation, and would cause serious repercussions here.

After Mr. Sapru's resolution was carried, Mr. Mehrotra moved the appointment of a Judicial Committee of three High Court Judges to examine the cases of all political prisoners now under detention without trial and release forthwith of those prisoners recommended by the Committee in this behalf. The mover and Mr. Sapru quoted from the Rowlatt Committee's report that these cases should be reviewed by a small Committee and emphasised that there was no attempt to encourage terrorism, but merely to examine sympathetically those cases which might have been based on mere suspicion.

Mr Hallet, Home Secretary, opposed the resolution, modest thought it was. He traversed the ground covered by Sir Henry Craik on Friday in the Assembly discussion. As Home Secretary he knew with what care every case was examined and how elaborate was the procedure followed before action was taken by the Bengal Government. This procedure included examination of evidence by two Sessions Judges first separately and then jointly.

Government could not disclose the secret evidence on which action was taken so long as terrorists carried on their activities in secrecy recruiting impressionable Bengal youths brought up in an atmosphere of hatred against the Government and also collecting arms as evidenced by the discovery of forty automatic pistols in a ship in the Hooghly a few days ago. After exhaustive and more careful scrutiny of evidence where was the need of expensive Judicial Committee as proposed by the mover?

In any case the Executive Government could not surrender to any other authority the right to release detenus and it would be entirely wrong for them to consult judges whether time had come to release certain terrorists. The Bengal Government was releasing detenus in those cases where such release was justified. Mr. Mehrotra and his friends would do well to see that the question of release was raised in the Bengal Legislative Council.

The resolution was rejected without division.

The President read the Governor-General's message summoning members to a joint session of both the Houses for an address by the Viceroy on April 8.

The Council adjourned till March 25.—A. P.

"BON VOYAGE" TO INDIA'S SKIPPER

Delhi's Send-off To Maharajkumar Of Vizianagram

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Captain of the Indian Cricket team, left Delhi to-day for Benares and was given hearty send off at the station by a large number of members of the Assembly and sportsmen who cheered the Maharajkumar and wished "bon voyage" and victory to India's team.

The Maharajkumar will stay at Benares for a few days and will then proceed to Bhopal where the other members of the team assemble before embarkation on April 4.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Campaign Against Cancer"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the controversy raging over the proposed Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute for the city of Bombay, "Observateur" has come out with a very interesting article in "The Chronicle" for March 18. He has meant his article to be a sort of reply to the paragraphs which appeared in your paper a few days back. Let me assure you, Mr. Editor, that I am in complete agreement with Mr. "Observateur" in much of what he says; that does not mean that the executive personnel is a small part of the whole question.

"Merit should count in the selection of personnel," says he and hastens to mention that "I personally believe that there are any number of skilled specialists in this city who are too decent-minded to treat the institute as a competitor...." In that case the alleged injustice done to the Indian medical profession by the trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust becomes doubly great in importing two Americans in preference to the skilled specialists who, according to Mr. "Observateur", are many in this city. Did the trustees consult these skilled specialists before they launched upon a scheme and entered into an agreement with the two Americans? Did they make any attempt to secure local talent for the remuneration offered to these gentlemen? This apologist of the trustees cannot escape these obvious questions.

As for treating the hospital as a competitor to them by private medical practitioners, there can be no two opinions. If private practitioners began treating hospitals and similar public institutions as their competitors, there would never have been any hospital, or hospitals with a decent medical staff on them. The very fact that many of the city's well-known hospitals receive honorary service from the best of the practitioners in every branch of medicine is proof of their public spirit and sense of service and duty to the community. If Mr. "Observateur" is under the impression that the present controversy which has created a stir in the medical profession is engineered by "vested interests" as he tries to make out, he is sadly mistaken. His eagerness to protect an indefensible act has gained the better of his intelligence. His article is a tissue of contradictions. The more one reads it the more is one amused.

What warrant is there for Mr. "Observateur" to state that "it is tragic spectacle that the local interests should fail to look at the project in terms of the cancer-victims' interests"? His parenthesis may well be left to the medical profession to answer for it is a direct insult to them. Indian medical profession is roundly condemned as typically indifferent and callous to human suffering! Europe and America perhaps are typical examples of the mellow of human kindliness!! No wonder "Observateur" has chosen to be anonymous.

"Merit should count in the selection of the personnel" proclaims "Observateur". Let me cry 'Amen.' But pray what special merits have these two Americans whose appearance on the scene has caused the unfortunate controversy? The Bombay Medical profession has never raised in the past any racial controversy over high appointments even though our own nationals are discriminated against in other countries. What any decent-minded person will demand is that there should be no hush-hush about matters which affect public interests. Mr. "Observateur" will not say that the Cancer Institute is a private matter. He cannot take exception to the very modest and reasonable demand that such responsible posts should be advertised widely so that the best possible material can be attracted to serve a noble institution. Did the trustees do it? That is the question. Or can Mr. "Observateur satisfy the medical profession about the credentials of these two Americans?—Yours, etc.

N.

Vile Parle Municipal Bye-Election

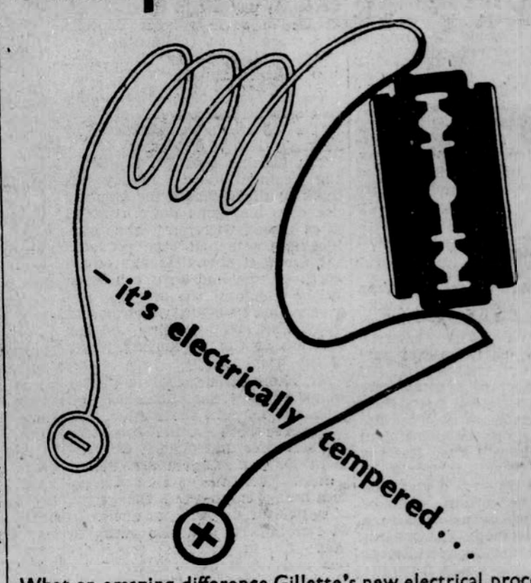
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "A citizen" appearing in your to-day's paper on the above subject, I fail to understand what is "far from truth" in the statement I made in your issue of the 15th instant. All I said was that efforts were being made in influential quarters to pursuade Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, the well-known national workers of Andheri, to contest this election. Does "A citizen" contradict this statement of mine? As a matter of fact, Mr. Barfivala about whose record of public service, there are no two opinions, has decided to contest this bye-election. I should like to know from the correspondent what he has sought to correct? When I sent that paragraph of mine on March 14, I was not aware that any other candidate or candidates were seeking the suffrage of the electorate. In his zeal to support the candidature of his friend, "A citizen" blundered and got into a awkward hole.—Yours, etc.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

March 17.

Sharper than ever



What an amazing difference Gillette's new electrical process has made to razor blades. For it puts two tempers into one blade—soft at the ends where it bends to the razor and incredibly hard at the sides for sharpening to a super-cutting edge. Even if you're not interested in technical details you will be interested in the smoother, closer shaves you'll get. *And* in the extra shaves per blade. There has never before been a razor blade like this new Blue Gillette. Try one and see for yourself. Fit all Gillette razors—old and new styles.

12 ANNAS FOR 5

BLUE GILLETTES

ELECTRICALLY TEMPERED BLADES

Wanted Thorough Reform Of Company Law

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION URGES PUBLICATION OF SEN'S REPORT

At the seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association held on Wednesday Mr. K. R. P. Shroff in the course of his presidential address said:

The most noteworthy event in 1935 was the submission to the Government of India of his Report on the revision of the Indian Companies Act by Mr. S. C. Sen, the Special Officer appointed during the previous year. This Report was referred by the Government of India to a small informal Committee under the Chairmanship of The Hon'ble Sir N. Sircar, the Law Member. I am sure that the Members of the Association must be as gratified as your Committee to note that the Association was asked to nominate one Representative on this Informal Committee, and I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging our gratitude to the Government of India for recognizing the status of our Association as the only and proper Representative of the investing public in this country.

INFORMAL COMMITTEE.

Going back to the Informal Committee appointed by the Government of India, I feel bound to point out the almost one-sided nature of the composition of this Committee. While only one Representative of the investing public, namely, a nominee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, was invited to serve, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Bombay Mill Owners' Association and the Banking Fraternity were each given a nominee of their own. Though the detailed proceedings of this Informal Committee have not been made available to the public, it is not difficult to infer from the composition of the Committee as to what conclusions such a Committee can ever come to.

With due deference to the desire of Government to do justice to the various interests concerned, I am bound to protest against the manner and conditions in which the Government of India finally decided to consult opinions in an informal way of Mr. Sen's Report. The conditions under which consultation was sought were obviously calculated to defeat the very object the Government may have in view, namely, to elicit information and opinion on the various issues involved, as the voice of four could, under all human conditions, always succeed in drowning the voice of one.

At any rate, such consultation has now been over, and the next stage is, as announced by the Hon'ble the Law Member, to introduce a draft Bill during the present sessions of the Legislative Assembly and refer it to a Select Committee. The Association feels, and rather strongly, that when Government, after a very prolonged delay spread over many years, have decided to undertake this difficult legislation, their efforts should be of a thorough-going character. Intricate laws of this type cannot be revised every two or five years. The new Companies Act which would emerge out of the present discussions, is, so far as one can foresee, likely to remain on the Statute Book for some years to come, and it is but meet and proper that the cumulative experience of the working of Joint Stock Companies since the passage of the last Act of 1913, should be effectively requisitioned for such amendments of the existing provisions as would ensure to us, at least for another generation, such a law as would regulate the working of Joint Stock Companies on an honest, orderly and progressive basis, without at the same time unduly impeding the growth of industrial enterprise in this country.

"PUBLISH SEN'S REPORT."

I therefore submit on behalf of the Association that the present long deferred opportunity should be fully seized by Government and the Legislature in gathering all the available knowledge and experience in the final shaping of the new Act and with that end in view, when the Bill is referred to the Select Committee, the legislature should not only insist upon publication of Mr. Sen's Report but also on the Select Committee leading evidence through Representatives of the different interests concerned.

So far as our Association is concerned it has been able to compile a fund of material through organized and constant vigilance in the day to day working of a number of our Companies and is doing its best to create public opinion by placing the information it has collected at the disposal of the general public.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Restrictions On Free Pass Holders Disapproved By G. I. P. Employees

Under the joint auspices of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and the G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union a crowded meeting of the staff at Victoria Terminus was held on Saturday last in the Accounts Office Tiffin Rooms.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar.-at-law being unable owing to sickness, to preside, Mr. A. M. Gore, Vice-President of the Accounts Union was voted to the chair.

The meeting was called to consider the revised Pass Rules introduced on the G. I. Railway and to protest against the Hon. Railway Member's observations in regard to the Labour Legislation, as being one of the reasons for the Budget deficit, as also to condemn the amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill and to request the Assembly Members to throw out the amendment of Sir H. P. Mody.

Employes' Grievances

Several speakers dealt at great length with the unsatisfactory character of the revised Pass Rules under which the privilege of 2nd class has been taken away from the employees who were enjoying it for over 25 years, and under the revised rules the majority of the staff have been debarred from the said privilege, thoughout their service.

The Amendment of Sir H. P. Mody to Payment of Wages Bill was criticised at great length.

The meeting passed resolutions declaring that the new pass rules were unsatisfactory, protesting against the Railway authorities in imposing "undue restrictions" on pass holders, disapproving the Railway member's observations in Asembly blaming Labour for the budget deficit and condemning Sir H. P. Mody's amendment to the Payment of Wages Bill.

REAL CRISIS IN INDIAN POLITICS

"Congressmen Must Not Accept Offices"

Vigorous speeches pointing out the dangers in Congressmen accepting the ministerial offices, marked the proceedings of a crowded public meeting at Chaupaty held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee. Mr. Yusuf Meherally presided.

Mr. Meherally said that at present they were confronted with a real crisis in Indian politics. In three weeks more the Lucknow Congress would be called upon to decide the most controversial issue in Congress circles for a long time, namely, the acceptance or non-acceptance of offices under the new Constitution.

Two conflicting and influencial tendencies were at work. One was seeking to drag the Congress back to constitutionalism while the other was striving to keep it to its traditions of fight. The moderate section was advocating the acceptance of offices.

If the Congress party was in majority it could create an immediate constitutional deadlock, by refusing to accept office and refusing to allow a minority ministry to function. If then, a dead lock could be created without accepting offices where was the need to go into the ministry and do the same thing?

Mr. Meherally appealed to the audience to make the anti-constitution Conference, which was to meet on Saturday 21st March a great success.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik speaking next, said that during its existence the Congress had not resorted to secret manouvrings as the advocates of acceptance of offices are carrying on. He congratuated the Congress Socialists for their bold stand against the acceptance of offices and likewise paid a tribute to Sardar Sardulsing Kaveeshar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and other prominent Congressmen for their courageous lead on this question.

Mr. D. L. Phatak, secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, and Mr. Y. K. Kondvikar, joint Secretary of the shop-asstt. conference also addressed the meetings.

ASTROLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT DADAR

The 13th annual day of the above named institute was celebrated on Tuesday evening at Dadar. The hall was tastefully decorated with paintings of Hindu deities and it was packed to its utmost capacity by a large number of selected guests. A musical programme was arranged for the entertainment of the gathering.

Mr. N. V. Khandke formally proposed Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, retired Presidency Magistrate of Dadar, to the chair.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs Paymaster, P. B. Kulkarni, Munkur, N. V. Modak, D. V. Anavkar, D. S. Yande of the Indu Prakash Press and Mr. D. Rane.

Messrs Mahalaxmiwala and Borkar thanked the speakers for all the good things that were said about them.

After light refreshments the proceedings terminated.

CONGRESS JUBILEE AT BERLIN

Indian Students' Association Celebration

(From A Correspondent.)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The Indian Students' Association, Berlin celebrated the Congress Jubilee on February 15. The function was attended, in addition to the Indian residents in Berlin, by many distinguished German guests, including officials and university professors.

The celebration had to be postponed because of the fact that the Association was being reorganised in its new club rooms (Berlin-Charlottenburg 4 Schluter Strasse 56).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru then in Badenweiler and Sjt. Subhas Bose then on his way to Dublin were both invited to join in the Jubilee celebration but unfortunately neither could come. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply wished the function all success and Sjt. Subhas Bose, who has been intimately connected with the Association since its foundation, sent a special message for the Jubilee celebration.

In his welcome address the Secretary emphasised the special significance of the function owing to the coincidence of the opening of the club rooms with the jubilee celebration. Dr. Kanai Ganguly, representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, spoke briefly about the origin and growth of the Indian Congress movement.

In conclusion "Bande Mataram" and "Janaganamanaadhinayaka" were sung.

(Continued from Col 6)

Railway Mail Service Inspection Report forms, he said that he had not followed the rules given in that book. It did not occur to him that he should follow it in the verification of accounts. The verification were made according to the questions applicable under the heading "Collection of Post Office—Head Office Verification Chapter". Witness later agreed with the defence counsel that there was no difference to accounts (cash abstract) in the chapter mentioned by the witness, while there was a reference to it in the book produced by the defence.

Erasures In Abstract

Continuing witness stated that inspection started in their office only in 1933. Though there had been erasures in the abstract for 1924, there had not been any mention about it in the report and witness could not say why it was so, because he was not aware of what happened in 1934. He thought he must not have seen it.

Whenever a bill was to be sanctioned the material placed before the witness would be the bill and the form of sanction. The contingent register should also be put up but was not done. It was not true that bills were always duplicate. Generally they were but the sanction memos in duplicate. Witness scrutinised the memos generally.

Further hearing was postponed to March 27.

Mr. W. J. Manker, conducted the prosecution while De Cruz with Mr. Lawrence DeSouza appeared for the accused.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The inquest was held to-day on Laxmibai Narayan aged 25, residing at Cadell Road, Parbadevi who expired yesterday at the K. E. M. Hospital from burns sustained on the 11th instant due to her sari coming in contact with flames from a 'segree.'

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

Ramchandra Dewaji was arrested yesterday at the docks by the Pydhoni Police charged under section 379—114 I.P.C.

It was alleged that the complainant has a tea shop at Argyle Road, and at about 2 p.m. on the 1st instant Sambhu, the complainant's servant, was seated in the shop in charge of the cash box, while the complainant was lying asleep nearby.

The accused along with two others came into the shop and had tea, the bill being paid subsequently.

Soon after, the accused asked for some bidis and as soon as the boy opened the box to take out the bidis, the accused was alleged to have put his hand into the box and removed a gold ring and a ten-rupee note, and absconded. His friend, on a pretext that he would bring the accused, also left the shop and failed to return.

Dewaji was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 1st of April 1936.

Conflicting arguments were recorded in evidence, at the inquest held to-day on Sambha Raghoo, aged 25 a worker of the P. W. D. who was knocked down and killed yesterday by the 254-Up Thana local train between Sandhurst Road and Masjid Bunder.

In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "Accidental Death".

At 12 noon yesterday, the Kalachowki Police received information that one Balkrishna Babaji, aged 40, residing at Shanker Nivas, Lal Baug, was found lying unconscious in his room.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where after his death it was ascertained that the cause of death was opium poisoning.

Pending the chemical analyser's report, further hearing was adjourned till the 30th instant.

A verdict of "death from Cyanide poisoning which he had voluntarily administered, to himself," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held today on the body of S. Koblichandranath of 41, Mirza Street.

Armed with a gambling warrant, the Byculla Police yesterday raided a room at Sanjana Mansion, and arrested the following four persons:

Janardan Venkat.
Rama Anant.
Sakharam Pandurang.
Govind Narayan.

All the accused were offered bail but as Pandurang and Narayan failed to furnish it, they were ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 26th instant, by Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon.

Mr. Jessawala's Admission In Alleged Postal Fraud Case

Mr. H. S. Jessawala, Superintendent of the Foreign Post Office, was further cross-examined on Tuesday by Mr. De Cruz, the defence counsel, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, in the case in which E. A. White an accountant of the Foreign Post Office is charged with defalcation of about Rs. 3,000.

In cross examination Mr. Jessawala stated that the Foreign Post Office was not a post office nor was it a purely railway mail office. The office had been maintaining cash books since 1st May, 1935. Witness stated that his office was run, more or less on the R.M.S. account rules.

When shown a collection of

(Continued in Col. 4.)

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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See that this trade mark appears on steering head, rear mudguard, hubs, crank, etc., of your new Bicycle—it is your guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

B.S.A BICYCLES

Sole Agents for Bombay: THE NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Ask your Dealer about the new B.S.A. Motor Cycles.

PEPSODENT NOW IN A NEW 10% LARGER TUBE

You now get MORE TOOTH PASTE FOR LESS MONEY same high quality

For years people have willingly bought Pepsodent . . . rather than save a few pennies and endanger teeth with harsh, "bargain" dentifrices. They have always preferred Pepsodent for two reasons. First, because it is a "special film-removing tooth paste." It effectively removes from teeth the sticky, gummy coating that forms on them . . . dulls and discolors them . . . glues tooth-decay germs to them. Second, because Pepsodent removes this film safely—without danger of injury to tooth enamel.

Today Pepsodent offers you more for your money than ever before. For it now comes to you in a new, 10% larger tube. You get more tooth paste for less money. The formula is unchanged In every way Pepsodent is still the same high-quality product it has always been.

So take advantage of this extra saving. Get one of the new larger tubes of Pepsodent Tooth Paste today.

PEPSODENT

THE SPECIAL FILM-REMOVING TOOTH PASTE

There's STRENGTH in Cod Liver Oil . . . and SCOTT'S Emulsion is 3 times more effective!

ANY doctor will tell you that no tonic food possesses more valuable properties, especially for rebuilding a system weakened by illness, than cod liver oil. Rich in nourishment, rich in the essential vitamins A and D, cod liver oil is a natural strength-maker.

But in its plain form it is difficult to digest, and many patients cannot take it — or cannot obtain full benefit. SCOTT'S exclusive process completely overcomes this difficulty. Made from only the finest cod liver oil, SCOTT'S Emulsion is a pleasant and easily assimilated preparation, preserving the vitamin potency and all other benefits of the natural oil, with none of its disadvantages. Containing, in addition, the valuable tonic hypophosphites of lime and soda, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been proved to be *three times* more effective than plain cod liver oil.

Valuable Tonic-Preventative

Even when weakness has passed and you are up and about again, you will find no more reliable tonic to bring back full strength, and particularly to guard against further infection, than SCOTT'S Emulsion. Enriching the blood and toning up the whole system, it can be relied upon to maintain vitality through busy days and trying weather. Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion for sixty years.

SCOTT'S Emulsion ...

- is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil
- builds sturdy flesh and bone
- strengthens the nerves
- enriches the blood
- helps you fight infection

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Wholesale Distributors: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta • Bombay • Madras • Lahore Rangoon • Colombo • Cawnpore • Patna • Ahmedabad • Cochin • Calicut • Vizagapatam • Karachi • Amritsar

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Scattered Buying And Short Covering

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

Wheat Quietly Steady And Other Commodities Unchanged

BOMBAY, Mar. 18.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON ACTIVE.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying and short covering influenced by the lessening in the European political tension. The closing tone was however easy.

BULLION VERY STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled very steady.

WHEAT QUIETLY STEADY

Wheat was quietly steady, Other commodities were almost unchanged.

SECURITIES NOT IN MUCH REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet after showing activity early in the day. Giltedged securities were not in much request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 18.

Previous closing	10.59
To-day's opening	10.60
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.56
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

Previous closing	5.75
To-day's opening	5.76
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.75
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 194-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 18.

Cotton was moderately active to-day on scattered buying and covering influenced by lessening in the European political tension but speculative activity was checked by the uncertainty surrounding Mr. Wallaces statement with regard to the new cotton programme with the result that price movements were narrow although prices generally ruled very steady due to the healthier technical situation.

Trading in July commenced at 10.60 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. The market advanced on local and foreign buying together with steadier Liverpool cables but uncertain developments in Washington hampered operations with July ruling around 10.62.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.56 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(10.96/10.96) 10.97/10.96
July	(10.63/10.63) 10.61/10.60
October	(10.22/10.21) 10.20/10.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March	(5.97) 6.00
American May	(5.84) 5.87
Egyptian March	(8.83)- 8.86
Egyptian May	(8.64) 8.67

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 195 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 195 with New York futures about 3 point up.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

Coals Unchanged And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

In jutes limited business was put through. In coals Amalgated and North Damudas were done round 18/6 and 2/9 while others were unchanged. Teas were neglected with very little business. Miscellaneous revealed no interesting feature. Government securities ruled firm all the day. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 102/12; three and a half per cent paper 97/6; three and a half per cent loan 1937/40 105/12; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/6 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1938/40 108/1.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1538, Imperial conty 372, Reserve Bank 126/8

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat 54, Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 64; Katakhal Lalabazar 95/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 18/8; Bengal Nagpur pref 130 small lot Burrakur ordy 10/5 equitable 33/8; North Damuda 2/9.

Jutes:—Anglo India 378 small lot; Birla 12/14 small lot; Fort William 203/8 small lot, Gourepore 503; Howrah 48/10; Kamarhatty 471; Kankarrah 393/8 small lot; Khardah 390; National 21/12; New Central 300 small lot; Presidency 4/5.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 6/7 ex div; Bengal telephone ordy 18/7 Benares elec 15/6; Cuttack elec 8/12; Shahjahanpur elec 4 Britannia building 1/12; Indian Galvanizing 7/12; Indian iron and steel 8/12; Kumardhubi engineering ordy 2/12; Concord of India Insurance 9/12; Prem; British India corporation ordy 3/12; Dp. Pref 154. Indian wood products 27; British Burma petroleum 5; Bengal paper ordy 106; Midnapore Zemindary 67; India General Navigation ordy 92/8.

Sugar:—Basti 242; Cawnpore 34/14; small lots; Murree Brewery 230.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1919/32/45; Gohpur tea 102; Five and a half per cent 1915/42. Chouringhee property 100/12 small lots.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 18.

Previous closing	4.97 1/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
To-day's closing	4.97 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 18.

Previous closing	4.97 3/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.97 3/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 18.

Previous closing	74.85
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.85
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 1/8 and then improved to 4.97 7/16 subsequently declining to 4.97 5/16 on absence of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 3/16

Franc opened at 74.84 and then advanced to 74.85 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.85.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 1/2d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 18.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 18.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 18. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 7/8)	5.65 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.60)	37.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4)	0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.37)	62.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-1 15/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/13, 48/13 and 48/11. Some improvement followed better foreign advices which induced scattered buying and covering while steady London cables brought in further support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49, 49 and 48/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/9, 34/12/9 and 34/12/9. There was nothing particularly interesting owing to quiet foreign exchange movements. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/9, 34/12/9 and 34/12/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March unquoted and May at 73. No special activity was in evidence but prices generally kept steady with traders disposed to hold off awaiting political development.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98 7/8. Trading was quiet in the absence of any speculative interest and lack of foreign buying but prices kept steady.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Barely steady) £215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £17 sellers. Firm) £16 7/8 buyers £17 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/8 to £40 1/2) £40 1/8 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. China sold. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 7/8 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and value.

October December (7 3/4) paid and sellers) 7 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 4 3
Linseed September	7 8 0

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

Good supply of Marinos was sold actively at full rates.

Greasy lower (0-7 3/4) 0-7 3/4

Greasy higher (1-10) 1-10

Scoured lower (1-0) 0-11

Scoured higher (2-4) 2-5

Stock Exchange Irregular Despite Improved Sentiment

AVIATIONS AND AUSTIN MOTORS STRONG

Rubber Easy On Unfavourable American Consumption Figures

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AFTER EARLY FIRMNESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

On the Stock Exchange early demand demonstrated improved sentiment but in the absence of continued support irregularity developed.

Yesterday's air estimates in commons strengthened aviations and Austin motors featured on news that they are entering aircraft production. Among foreigners Germans continued to improve.

Exchanges were idle.

Commodities markets were steady apart from slight easiness in rubber on unfavourable American consumption figures for February attributed partly to goodyear strike.

Wall Street after brief firmness turned irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, March 9, £98 3/8
Tuesday, March 10, £98 3/8
Wednesday, March 11, £98 1/8
Thursday March 12 £97 1/2
Friday, March 13, £97 1/4
Monday, March 16, £97 1/4
Tuesday, March 17, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 18. 3-30 p.m.

After being firm the demand slackened owing to the lack of fresh support. Giltedgeds after being firmer were easier. Industrials generally were rather irregular internationals and oil shares were quieter.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/8) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 3/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (44-7 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (38-3) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (119-6) 120-0
Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (38-7 1/2) 39-3
University Ordinary (31-6) 32-3
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-0) 121-3
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Defd (30-0) 20-0
Distillers (99-7 1/2 99-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-3
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-9) 26-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (50 1/4 50 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 18. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/4) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111) £111 1/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Donara Tea (50-0) 50-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-9) 31-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-8) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubbers Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 32-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (66-7 1/2) 67-3
Crown Mines (£8 1/4) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£18 7/8) £14
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Moddar New (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Burma Oil (95-0) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 3/4) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£104 3/4) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 61 1/4) dol 62 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 5/8) dol 35 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 64 7/8) dol 65 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 130) unquoted.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 18th March 1936, tenders to the amount of £5,300,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 19 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 25th March 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 13th March 1936 was £980,000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,070
Linseed	7,819
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	497
Gingellyseed	468
Poppyseed	313
Groundnuts	2,939
Castorseed	861
Rice	19,758
Myrabollams	326
Cottonseed	5,104
Gram	1,274
Joowar	448
Maize	28
Barley	242
	Tons
Coal	2,557

(Continued from Col. 7).

standing or more should be entitled to vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recommend that one more seat be assigned to Almora in the U. P. Lower House from another constituency such as Philifit or Unao. We also recommend that Government's proposal regarding the distribution of Muslim seats between Surma Valley and Assam Valley in proportion of 22 to 12 for the Lower House in the Provincial Legislature be accepted. We deprecate the suggestion contained in paragraph 281 of the Hammond Committee's Report with reference to the Scheduled Caste primary elections that the "executive orders might well be issued to district officers to encourage and facilitate candidature where this was thought necessary" and also the suggestion made in the same paragraph in regard to the discouraging withdrawals.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we need only observe that although we have scrutinised the Hammond Committee proposals with the utmost care, we have purposely refrained from suggesting alterations in matters of detail except in a few isolated instances where the danger of grave injustice was apparent. We have confined our attention only to the larger issues and particularly those in which questions of principle were deeply involved, nor should it be thought that, we have acted in excess of powers conferred on us by venturing criticism on matters which relate "prima facie" to the provincial sphere of Provincial Legislatures are to form electoral colleges for providing candidates for the Federal Assembly and any proposals which are likely to affect their composition automatically affect the Federal Assembly.

SUICIDE VERDICT ON CAPTAIN'S DEATH

Result Of Inquest On Rangoon Officer

RANGOON, March 18.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Maymyo, at the inquest into the recent death from gun-shot wound of Captain Copplestone, Education Officer, Army Education Corps. The deceased shot himself to death on March 4 at his Maymyo residence.—A. P.

A miniature mint has been seized by the police in a village in the District of Lahore. The police of Kanganpur acting on information regarding the distillation of illicit liquor raided the house of a Sikh when the "mint was discovered.

More Labour Seats

(Continued From Page 1)

terests have brought to our notice high qualification in respect of payment of land revenue which is proposed for the voters for landholders' constituencies. We are satisfied that the rates of land revenue are excessive and recommend their reduction in U. P. to Rs. 2,500 land revenue, in Madras to Rs. 1,500 land revenue, in Bihar to Rs. 2,000 land revenue and Rs. 500 cess and a proportionate reduction in Orissa.

COMMERCE

Suggestions for the rules to govern the qualification of electors in the commerce constituencies in the provincial legislative assemblies are set out at page 177 of the Hammond Committee's Report. According to these suggestions, a person (including a firm) would be qualified to be included in an electoral roll of the commerce constituency (i) if his name is included in the list of members of the chamber forming such constituency and (ii) if he is engaged in trade and possesses a paid-up capital of not less than rupees one lakh. This suggestion may cause difficulty in the case of some business houses carrying on business in India from exercising vote. We accordingly recommend the inclusion of a suitable provision in the rules that paid-up capital should be less than rupees one lakh or its equivalent in any other currency at par of the exchange. One seat has been allotted under the Government of India Act to Commerce and Industry in the newly constituted province of Orissa. The local Government recommended that this seat should be filled by the Orissa Chamber of Commerce but the Hammond Committee doubted the advisability of allotting the seat to the body which had either not come into being or was in the process of formation. We have carefully considered the claim of this Chamber which came into existence in the year 1931 and has been endeavouring to serve the needs and promote the commerce and industry of the province. Its claim to recognition is, in our opinion, sound and we support the proposal of the local Government for the allotment of a commerce seat to this chamber. We have also considered the claim of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha to one of the Commerce seats in Bengal. This organization is at present represented both in Bengal Legislative Council and the Central Legislature. The local Government did in fact recommend the continuance of this representation. We are averse as general principle to disfranchising the existing constituencies. We therefore recommend that the representation of this Sabha should be maintained and that this may be effected by giving to it one of the additional commerce seats in Bengal allotted to the Indian Tea Association or to the Calcutta Trades Association. We recommend that the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Chamber of U. P. and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Punjab, should be included in the electorate for a seat allotted to the Northern India Chamber of Commerce in the Federal Assembly.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION.

We are unanimously of the opinion that there should, for the new constitution, be only on residential qualification, for candidature, that is the candidate should reside or have place or business in the province. So long as he is registered as elector on any electoral roll of the province and not otherwise disqualified, he should be eligible to contest any seat in the province.

LABOUR.

We regard it as of importance that the Trade Union movement in India should be fostered and encouraged. With this object in view, we would recommend generally the reservation of more Labour seats for registered trade unions, provided the unions satisfy the tests laid down by the Hammond Committee with this variation that the unions need not have been in existence for more than six months.

In Assam, we recommend that one of the four Labour seats should be given to non-plantation workers, especially those in the collieries, oilfields and railways. Regarding plantation Labour in Assam, we suggest the removal of restrictions both as regards franchise being conferred on certain castes or tribes only and residential qualification. We propose the extension of this right to all workers on plantations, whether residing there or not and regardless of the caste, tribal or residential considerations. We consider it essential also that Sardara and other members of the supervisory and Scrutiny staff in Assam, as elsewhere, should be disqualified from being candidates for Labour seats. We are unable to accept the Hammond Committee's recommendation that for indirect elections, whether in Trade or unorganized Labour constituency the electoral roll must be prepared by the employer, whether the manager of a railway, mine or factory. In all cases, the preparation of the electoral roll must be undertaken by the Government and responsibility should not be shared with anyone else.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

As regards the qualifications for the Federal Legislature, there is a strong demand for the lowering of qualifications of voters for both the chambers of the Central Legislature from Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara as also for the Council of State from Orissa. The Committee sees reasonableness of the demand but as His Majesty's Government in the White Paper published on the 1st October, 1935, have already set out the qualifications which they propose to recommend to Parliament The matter is for His Majesty's Government to decide. h

INCOME-TAX QUALIFICATIONS.

In paragraph 430 of the Report, the Hammond Committee recommended that a rule should be enacted that the income-tax authorities if so desired by the assessee, should indicate on the receipt granted to him the amount of income derived from trade, commerce or industry, whereon he had been assessed the income-tax. We have considered this proposal and would advise that the declaration by the income-tax authorities should not disclose the actual figure of income but should only indicate that the income is sufficient to entitle the assessee to be placed on the electoral roll.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

We consider that every possible facility be afforded by the registering officers to all classes of enfranchised voters whose names are to be brought on the electoral roll on their own application. Officers charged with the preparation of the roll should make it a point while preparing the rolls for other kinds of voters to obtain applications from all who are required to apply. We are also of the opinion that permanent revising authorities should be appointed to maintain the electoral rolls entirely up-to-date.

FILING & SCRUTINY.

Filing and scrutiny of nomination of papers and decisions to be taken on any matters connected with them should, in our opinion, be entrusted to the civil Judicial officers only.

SECRECY OF BALLOT.

We have given the closest consideration to the recommendation made in paragraph 740 of the Hammond Committee's report. We feel strongly that this recommendation is destructive of the true principle of voting by ballot and freedom of vote the result of getting the ballot paper marked by or shown to another individual is to destroy this freedom. It will be particularly irksome under the new order when, owing to a large increase in the number of voters, it will be necessary to seek the assistance of all sorts of literate Government officials and others irrespective of their status or position for meeting the heavy demand of election and polling. We attach the greatest importance to the secrecy of ballot and recommend that the system of voting by means of coloured boxes with or without symbols be uniformly adopted. We consider further that the place screened for voting should not be attended by any person other than the voter himself. It should be open to the officer appointed for the purpose to enquire from any voter on his return from the spot screened for polling, if he had used his ballot paper and in case of doubt, to satisfy himself on the point. Should a voter intentionally leave the voting chamber without surrendering his ballot paper he should be rendered liable to punishment.

POLLING ARRANGEMENTS FOR WOMEN.

Polling booths should, we are of the opinion, be so arranged as to ensure satisfactory "purdah" arrangements for women voters. As far as practicable, polling officers and other staff should, in their case be women only.

POSTAL VOTING.

The system of postal voting is not conducive to the secrecy of ballot and we accordingly recommend that, except in the case of European and Anglo-Indian constituencies, where it is particularly desired that such system should not be introduced.

NOMINATED SEATS.

Under the system of responsible Government nomination is clearly ruled out. We are accordingly of the opinion that with the exception of the Federal Council of State and the Provincial Legislative Assembly, where nominated seats have been provided by the Government of India Act, no seat should be set aside for nomination. The few seats to be filled in by nomination in the Assembly of Orissa should be by election.

UNIVERSITY SEATS.

The condition about the registration of graduates for University franchise is entirely unacceptable to us. We recommend that registration be dispensed with and that every graduate of five years'

(Continued in Col. 4).

Japanese Selling In New York Cotton Market

Some Covering In March

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

Prices Look Like Declining

In the absence of any fresh development, the New York cotton futures market was again dull. There was some Japanese selling in new crop months believed to be hedge against outside growths. Professional operators are holding aloof awaiting developments.

The new crop is late about a fortnight but indications are in favour of a further decline in cotton prices as weather continues favourable. We think it safe to sell short on strong markets.

Bombay, March 18.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders were adopting awaiting attitude. There was no fresh development and scattered foreign selling in distant months, the market was quiet.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with July 10.63. Later on there was some Japanese hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 5 points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level for the day 10.58 during the early part of the afternoon. Professional operators are awaiting details of the new Farm Programme. There was some short covering in March position, otherwise the market was quiet and prices closed unchanged to 7 points down. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 11.43c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 3 points lower. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 11.42c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 5.74. Uncertain European political situation restrained business. There was Bombay and Continental selling which met with trade and local support. Later on there was good trade calling particularly of near months. Straddle buying met with hedge selling and long liquidation. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.27d.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Sakels fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged to 3 points up. Uppers futures gained one to two points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but already with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed one point down to 2 points up and Ashmouni contracts lost one to eight points.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

"Garside has revised his estimate of the World's Consumption of Outside Growths for the first half of the season at 7,339,000 bales against 7,249,000 for the first half of last year, and 6,973,000 for the second half. His figure for January was 1,224,000 bales against 1,141,000 of American which is the most favourable comparison for many months."

LACK OF BUSINESS

With the exception of Wall Street which closed very firm the markets continue lifeless. Some Japanese selling of new crops was reported. Operators are anxiously awaiting the promised announcement regarding details of the new farm bill's workings and also news regarding the disposal of Government's holdings. The consensus of opinion is that whilst Government are anxious to liquidate, they will only do so in an orderly manner and not the expense of prices state Messrs. Stern.

Though planting is reported to be about a fortnight late, the season is progressing and should the forthcoming announcement be further delayed operators will be disappointed and new crops may sag somewhat., through lack of outside interest."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	10.63+01
New York July lowest (1-59 p.m.)	10.58—04
Liverpool July highest	5.76+02
Liverpool July lowest	5.73—01

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Consider U. S. Government anxious liquidate its holdings but not expense values our opinion they will aim stabilize ten to twelve cents think major market fluctuations unlikely.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: March shorts covering [illegible] new crop months, believed to be hedging against outside growths.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 17.

May	10.95
July	10.59—03
October	10.19—05
December	10.19—06
January	10.19—0
Middling Spot	11.43+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 17.

March	11.30+02
May	10.87
July	10.550—3
Middling Spot	11.4—201

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York March 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	14,000
Days exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17.

March	5.92—01
April	5.92—01
May	5.86—01
June	5.80—01
July	5.75—01
August	5.65—
September	5.58—
October	5.50—
November	5.46—
December	5.45—
January	5.45—
February	5.44—
Middling Spot	6.27—01

Today's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.74
October	5.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.21
Fine (Good Staple)	5.36
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.51
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Bengal—	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
Sinde—	
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17

S. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.85
May	8.66
July	8.47
October	8.39
November	8.17
January	8.04
March	9.28
F. G. F. Spot	

LONDON METALS
London, March 17

Copper Braziers	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	215-1/4
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

SEEDS.
London, March 17.

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Mar. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl. sellers £12-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl sellers £13-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl sellers £12-7-6.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton Mar/Apl sellers £12-7-6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Mar./Apl. Nominal per cwt. 6/10 1/2

C & F Bombay :—

Mar /Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

C & F Karachi :—

Mar /Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, March 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 17.

Wheat Rozario Spot Fe. nomina

Wheat Barletta Russo. nominal.

Wheat South Australian Mar. sellers 30/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar 18

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. There is less disposition to buy and the general tendency of the market is downward. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 15/32.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 12 0
Chaitra delivery	48 10 0
Chaitra Tejimandi	1 2 0
Vaishakh delivery	48 10 0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	2 0 0
Ready gold	32 12 9
Chaitra delivery	34 12 6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 3 6
Vaishakh delivery	34 11 9
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0 5 6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 17

March	45.00—15
May	44.60—15
July	44.60—15

LONDON SILVER
London, March 17

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-9/16
Gold Bars, Fine per oz	£7-1 01-2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 17

Broach A/M opening 193 3/4; highest 194; lowest 193 1/4; closing 193 3/4

Broach J/A opening 195 3/4; highest 195 3/4; lowest 195; closing 195 1/4

Oomra March opening 177; highest 178; lowest 177; closing 177 1/4

Oomra May opening 177; highest 177 3/4; lowest 177; closing 177

Bengal March opening 148 3/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 148 3/4; closing 149 1/2

Bengal May opening 143 1/2; highest 145 3/4; lowest 143 1/2; closing 144 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 5

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 8 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Mar 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£35 18 9
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£36 6 3
Electrolytic copper	£40 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 0 0
Tone: Easy.	

GROUNDNUT & SEEDS

Bombay, March 18

The local seeds market was fairly steady with scattered buying. There was slightly better enquiry for groundnuts while castorseeds remained steady with a moderate turnover. Cottonseed market was quietly steady with a limited business. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS MAY—			
Opening	39	5	0
Highest	39	7	9
Lowest	39	4	6
Closing	39	6	6
CASTORSEED MAY—			
Opening	6	13	10½
Highest	6	14	6
Lowest	6	13	10½
Closing	6	14	3
COTTONSEED MAY—			
Opening	19	6	0
Highest	19	8	0
Lowest	19	6	0
Closing	19	6	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 17

March	71 7/8d.
May	72 7/8d.
July	74 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 17

May	0.98 1/8c.
July	0.89 1/8c.
September	0.87 7/8c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 17

July	2.63—01
September	2.69—01
December	2.61—
January	2.46+01

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 17.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. April & sellers 26/1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26-3

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers

U. S. A. WHEAT CROP

The U. S. A. Government's intention to plant report gives the acreage for Spring wheat 22,440,000 acres, showing an increase of 19.2 per cent compared with the harvested Spring area in 1935.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 18

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 194 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 195 on covering by shorts. At this level there was some liquidation and prices were quoted at Rs. 194/8. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged to-day but it opened very steady at a rise of one point and the local market firmed to Rs. 195 on improved buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	195 4 0
Broach J/A.	196 4 0
Oomra March	178 12 0
Oomra May	178 4 0
Bengal March	150 0 0
Bengal May	144 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	161	157	153	150
Punjab	...	161	157	153	150
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179	...
C P No. 1	202	199	196	193	...
C P No. 2	194	191	188	185	...
Broach No. 2	...	202	199	196	192

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

100 Bombay and Co. Pachora 6 off
100 Bombay and Co. Pusad 6 1/2 on
100 Volkart Bros. Pachora 175
50 Volkart Bros. Nandarbar 174 1/4
51 Volkart Bros. Parbhani 179 1/2
100 Oshman Suleman Amod 198 3/4
75 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 182 1/2
24 Moon Mill Degam 200 1/2
50 Moon Mill Bavla 201
50 Toyomankwa Nagar 179 1/2
80 Virji Ladha Adlabad 18 on
81 Langli and Co. Amreli 171 3/4
100 Amandilal Poddar Hansi 153 1/2
70 Kanji Devji Bodvad 182

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 18

Bengal Superfine	165/167
Bengal Fine	157/160
Bengal F G	...
C P 1 Fine	194/196
C P 2 Fine	188/190
Arvi Fine	190/192
Ellichpur Fine	187/189
Berar Fine	183/185
Khamgaon Fine	183/185
Mulkapur Fine	180/182
Khandesh Fine	173/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	181/183
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	185/186
Mathia Fine	168/173
Broach Fine	198/200
Punjab/American	199/209
Sindh-American	199/209
Cambodia	...
Compta Good	224/234
Westerns	204/214
Kampala	312/314
Jinja	307/309
New Manza	289/294
Jagadia Ankleshwar	223/326
Surat Navsari	236/239

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Mar 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,155	209,656
Central India	593	199,348
Barsi and Nagar	563	112,928
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	25,094
Berar	1,238	226,130
Central Provinces	345	69,131
Total Oomras	3,894	842,287
Dholera	123	61,271
N W Provinces	...	60,164
Rajputana	257	52,067
Sind-Punjab	605	363,865
Broach	5,103	84,029
Coompta and Dharwar	...	11,080
Westerns Northerns	51	17,512
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,201
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	...	118,284
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	10,033	1,641,342

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 12th Mar

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	6,431	271,910
Japan and China	9,830	650,645
Coast Ports	...	16,094
Up-country by Rail	...	115,595
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,474
Total	16,261	1,073,718

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar 18

	To-day	Total
Bengal	100	150
Oomra	nil	750

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 117 July 135 October 123 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 194 Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 60 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 195/8 Liverpool July 5.74 Rs. 54 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 194 New York May 10.95 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 195/8 New York July 10.59 Rs. 40 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 18

T T on London—	
Yesterday's closing	1-2 1/2
To-day's	1-2 15/32
Tone: Quiet.	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 18

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-	
Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/8
Banks selling T T	267 3/8
Banks buying T T	264 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th instant	4.97 1/4
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2
Java/London 18th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 17th instant	74.85
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.29 1/2
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.13 1/2
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.29
London/Stockholm 17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	4.97 3/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant	7.26 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 16th instant	£7-1-1

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain entirely closed on Saturday, the 21st instant being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Navroz).

Gold 17th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Silver London Ready 16th instant	19 11/16
17th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 16th instant	19 5/8
17th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 16th instant	45
17th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 16th instant	9/16 p.c.
17th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 16th instant	11/16 p.c.
17th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 17.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100-1/2
National Bank of India	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 16

T. T. London on :—

New York (closing rate)	4.97-3/16
Paris	74.85
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.26-1/2
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	52.37
Berne	15.13-1/2
Prague	119.31

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15/16th March	11,543
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,631,309
Receipts into Bombay some time last season	1,447,367
Increase	183,942

Firm Tendency In Securities

INDUSTRIAL SHARES STEADY

BOMBAY, March 18.

The local Stock Exchange displayed good undertone to-day with slightly better enquiry. Firmer tendency in Government Securities attracted some buying in industrial shares.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 535 and after declining to Rs. 532/8 improved to Rs. 541/- while ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 147-8. Similarly other industrial shares also ruled steady with short covering.

It is believed that the transfer books of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., will close from the 4th May and holders of these shares are looking for declaration of dividends on both ordinary and Dfds.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 18

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	159 6
100	Central India	209 6
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	157 8
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	44 6
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	XD 180 0
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	35 10
200	New Great	100 0
100	Osmanshahi	80 0
100	Phoenix	257 8
75	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,000 0
50	Simplex	58 12
100	Swadeshi	146 4
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	XD 31 14
500	Imperial	1527 8
125-500	Im. Contry.	375 0
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 12
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	459 6
40	Katni Def	2105 0
100	Katni Ord.	355 0
75	Okha	261 4
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahabad	467 8
70	United	119 4

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 4
15-75	New India	39 12
200	Oriental	4905 0
25-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1610
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	157 8
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 18

Century	158	159 159/6
Bombay Dyeing	672	675 677/8
Kohinoor X.D.	178	180
Central India	205	206 209/6
New Great	101	100
Simplex	68/12	
Swadeshi	144	
Bundi	34/10	34/12
I Cement	456	457 459/6
Punjab	23/8	23/10
Shahabad	456	467/8
Andhra	1610	1607 1610
Tata Hydro	161/4	161/14
Tata Power	1542	1545 1547/8
Tram Ord	155	157/8
T Steel Defd	535	532 536 541 545 543/12
T Steel Ord	146/4	146 147/4 148 147/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref	165/4	165/12
Bellapur	162	163/2
B Steam	271/14	
B Burma	370	371 372/8

100	Tata Hydro	XD 161 14
1000	Tata Power	1547 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm., Prantij	872 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97
500	Tapty Valley	790 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	543 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	196 4
50	Belapur Sugar	163 2
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay Burma	372 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	127 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-15-9
50	Bombay Telephone	108 4
100	Indian Bleeching	105 10
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 9
30	Premier Construction	XD 72 0
25	Tata Oil	15 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	85 12
5	p.c. Central India	515 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Amer Form Power Com	9
Amer Form Power 7 per cent P	38
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	72
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	100
Columbia Gas	18
United Corporation	8
United Light and Power	6
Int Tel and Tel	17
American Tel and Tel	169
Western Union Telg	86
Radio Corporation	13
Chase Bank	38 1/2
New York Central	36
Baltimore and Ohio R R	21
Erie R R	15
Union Pacific R R	133
Great North Pfd	38
Northern Pacific Rly	31
Bethelehem Steel	58
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	48
American Smelting	87
United States Steel	66
Socony	15 1/8
National City Bank	35
General Motor	62 1/4
Packard Motor	11
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Kelvinators	23
General Electric	40
Int Cement	45

Market very strong.

Total business: 2 1/2 million

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar 18

March	(192.00)	192.40+40
June	(192.50)	194.40+190
September	(192.10)	192.90+80

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Mar 18

Wheat May	4	7	0
Wheat September	4	7	3
Wheat Tejimandi	0	5	3
Linseed May	7	4	3
Linseed September	7	7	9
Linseed September Tejimandi	0	3	3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/6

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/3

3 per cent 1941 103/12

3 per cent 1951/54 102/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/10

4 per cent 1943 109/12

4 per cent 1960/70 112/2

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 110/10

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/14

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107

4 per cent M Deb 1974 106

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 128

6 per cent K P T 1956 128

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened for settlement at Rs. 96/12 against the previous official closing of Rs. 96/1/6 and spurted immediately to Rs. 96/4 on good buying from Calcutta side. Cash quotes 4 annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 17

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	84 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 2/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	119 2/8
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	2/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent Consols	83 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936

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J4

Bombay Council

British Rule Has Not Advanced Education

"BROWN BUREAUCRACY" BLAMED

Budget Demands Granted Under Guillotine

The European Group, for once, during the present session of the Legislative Council, walked into the Opposition lobby, on a cut motion, sponsored by their Leader, opposing any alterations in the Council Hall at Poona, as proposed by Government to accommodate the "enlarged" Legislatures under the New Constitution.

But the mere fact that they had voted against Government could not break through the stone wall of Official majority, and their motion fared the fate of similar non-official motions.

The purpose of the European Group in moving this cut motion was not clear to some members and Mr. Tairsee characterised their attitude as that of a Hindu wife, unwilling to mention the name of her husband.

All the demands were granted under guillotine and the House adjourned till to-day (Thursday) to take up Official business.

When the Legislative Council resumed on Wednesday, with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the Chair, Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) moved for a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand of Rs. 32,500 under Miscellaneous Departments.

He criticised the provision in the Budget for Cinema and publicity vans and radio sets for use in rural areas in connection with village uplift, as money was needed for more important schemes of village improvement, such as disinfection of wells and other sources of supply.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, pointed out that the cinema vans were tried in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras and were found quite useful.

The cut motion was lost.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) moved that the demand of Rs. 11,942 for the staff under the Backward Class officer, be reduced by Rs. 100. He thanked the Government for the continuance of this staff for a further period of five years.

MINISTER'S DUTY.

It was the duty of the Ministers to come to the help of the Backward classes. The workers under Mahatma Gandhi were doing what they could for helping the backward classes in Gujerat. He urged the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for Education of depressed classes.

Mr. R. R. Bakhle (Nominated) in supporting the cut said that the Backward Class officer was called upon to do other duties for the uplift of the scheduled castes and Criminal Tribes. If that were so, at least the staff under him should have been increased. It seemed to him that the Backward Class Board in the Presidency was completely overlooked. The question of Delimitation of constituencies for the scheduled, castes, a question in which the Board was vitally interested was not consulted at all.

Dewan Bahadur D R. Patil (East Khandesh) a member of the Board, hoped that the Minister would do his best.

PLAN SUPPORTED.

Mr. Syed Munawar (Nominated) supported the suggestion of the appointment of an educational officer to look after the education of the pupils from the depressed classes.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, pointed out that Backward classes included classes other than the depressed class, such as hill tribes and criminal tribes, and drew the attention of the mover to the recommendations of the Board that interests of the Backward Classes "as a whole" should be looked after. Government had been acting on the recommendations of the Board.

The sum of Rs. 11,942 was not the only amount allotted for their uplift. Rs. 12,500 had been provided for Hospitals for Backward classes only. The Minister gave an account of the educational facilities for the Backward classes. In 1919 the number of pupils from the Scheduled classes was 35,888 and the figure in 1935 rose to 92,060, in all the schools in the Presidency.

The function of the Board was advisory and consultative. It could take the initiative regarding the question of Delimitation of Constituencies for Scheduled Castes.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Mr. Bakhle pointed out that though he brought the matter before the Board, the President of the Board felt that as the question was important the initiative ought to have come from the Minister.

Continuing the Minister said that it was impossible to accept the suggestion of the appointment of a deputy educational officer for the Depressed Classes.

Dr. P. G. Solanki replying did not find fault with the White Bureaucracy but with the Brown Bureaucracy. One hundred and fifty years of British rule had not promoted the cause of education.

The cut motion was lost without a division.

The total demand of Rs. 1,60,000 was granted.

CIVIL WORKS GRANT.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member moved for grant of Rs. 2,20,000 under Civil Works (Reserved.)

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand of Rs. 25,000 under Original Works in connection with the Government House.

He commented upon maintaining two residences for the Governor at Bombay and Poona. As Bombay was costlier, the Government House should be at Poona.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, replied that opinion was divided regarding the location of the Government House at Poona or Bombay. The matter was under consideration.

The motion was lost.

The grant was then made.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister, made a demand for Rs. 1,13,66,000 for Civil Works (Transferred).

Sir John Abercrombie (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) moved that the demand be reduced by Rs. 37,500 under Provision for New Major Works.

Sir John pointed out that the accommodation in the Poona Council Hall, for 114 members was at present inadequate. If the number increased in the new legislature to 175 with a few ladies, greater accommodation would be needed. There was, therefore, the necessity of an altogether new House to be built and the present expenditure would be a waste.

He moved the cut on the principle that it was the right of the members of the New Legislature to settle their own questions.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) opposed the cut.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants Chamber) wanted to know what was actually in the minds of the European group. Their attitude was like that of a Hindu wife, who was unwilling to give out her husband's name. (Laughter). He opposed the cut.

THE QUESTION.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, said the question was whether the Capital of the Presidency should

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Women's National Council was held at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday. Lady Brabourne (centre) presiding.

PUNJAB SAVED FROM BECOMING "ULSTER"

Satyamurti Urges Warrior Race To Stand By Congress

ROHTAK, March 17.

"There was a fear that the Punjab might become the Ulster of India. The Congress is working to prevent the catastrophy and it was up to all the patriotic people of the Punjab to strengthen the hands of the Congress," thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., while addressing a big public meeting held here to hear the Congress members of the Assembly.

Continuing he said that Rohtak was an important recruiting centre for the military, but he asked them to be real soldiers of the non-violent Congress Army.

He wanted all the adult males and females to be enrolled as Congress members and exhorted the people to use Khaddar and Swadeshi and advised the local Congress Committee to contest every election, from the village Panchayat to the Federal Legislature.

Raizada Hans Raj, Dr. Khan Sahib and Babu Ram Narain Singh also addressed the meeting and appealed to the people to stand by the Congress.—United Press.

ONE YEAR JAIL FOR INTERNEE

Ex-Professor Sentenced For Breach Of Restrictions

BARISAL, March 17.

Mr. Jnanendra Mohan Choudhury, Special Magistrate, pronounced judgment yesterday in the case under Sec. 6(1) Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act against the internee Sitangshu Sarker and Mahendra Mitra sentencing Sitangshu Sarker to one year's rigorous imprisonment and acquitting Mahendra.

Sitangshu Sarker is an M.Sc. and a resident of Sutrapur, Dacca. He was formerly professor at Baroda and was arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was interned in February, 1935. He was arrested in January last for alleged receiving at his house Mahendra who was not a permanent resident of the place and conversing with him in contravention of clause 7 of internment orders.—United Press.

The 18th session of All-India Khattri Conference arts and crafts exhibition will be held at Lucknow on the 10th, 11th, and 12th April.

BHARATIYA SAHITYA CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Wardha In April First Week

BOMBAY, March 18.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Kaka Kalelkar, Mr. Prem Chand, conveners of the proposed "Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad" announce that a conference of literary men representing all languages of India, namely, the "Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad will be held at Wardha on April 3 and 4 next under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

The agenda of the conference consist of

(1) the advisability of organising and establishing a Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad;

(2) the organisation of a Provisional Committee to bring such a Parishad into existence and to formulate the aims and objects and to draw up a constitution; and

(3) the lines on which the activities of the Parishad could be carried on and allied matters.

Mahatma Gandhi has been approached to preside over the conference.

The conveners of the conference appeal to literary men of all provinces to attend the conference and intimate the date of their arrival to Kaka Kalelkar, Maganwadi, Wardha.—United Press.

Cr. L. A. ACT PASSED IN ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, March 18.

The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill was passed by the Assam Council yesterday by 28 against 16 votes.—United Press.

CYCLIST OUT FOR ENDURANCE RECORD.

AGRA, March 18.

Mr. Abdul Hamid of Aligarh is attempting a 74-hour cycle endurance record. He was started at 8-30 a.m. to-day, by Mr. G. A. Haig, City Magistrate, on the fort grounds, Agra. It terminates on March 21st at 1/13 a.m.—A. P.

The day labourers of Khayrasol, Sarsa, Rajnatpur, Mundira and Loubaria have submitted a joint petition to the District Magistrate praying for immediate test relief work as they are practically passing their days on the verge of starvation for want of employment.

Indian Combine's Tender Rejected?

Will British Firm Get Howrah Bridge Contract?

CALCUTTA, March 18.

According to "The Statesman" a majority of the sub-committee of the Calcutta Port Commissioners have recommended that the tender of the British Firm, Messrs. Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company be accepted for construction of the New Howrah Bridge in accordance with official design.

The sub-committee are not unanimous and it is understood that final decision regarding the contract has not yet been taken:

INDIAN COMBINE'S STRONG CASE

A "United Press" telegram for Calcutta states:

Enquiries made by the "United Press" regarding the recommendations of the Howrah Bridge Construction Committee reveal that the Committee has recommended the official design of Messrs. Mendel Palmer and Tritton and the tender of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company should be accepted.

The tenderers are Messrs. Krupps of Germany (Rs. 209 lakhs), The Indian Combine (Rs. 232 lakhs), and the Cleveland Company (Rs. 214 lakhs.

In a comprehensive note of dissent three Indian members, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Dr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. G. C. Banerjee make out a strong case for acceptance of the tender submitted by the Indian Combine and point out that as far as super-structure is concerned, acceptance of the Combine tender would be both equitable and economic.

While considering the tender of the Combine too high, the dissenting members suggested that the Combine should agree to abide the departmental estimate of Rs. 72 lakhs for the sub-structure and the entire work should be entrusted to the Combine.—United Press.

WHY LOWEST TENDER WAS REJECTED

The lowest tender is that of Messrs. Krupps, which it is reported has been ruled out, owing to possible delay in construction work, on account of political trouble in Germany.

The Indian members of the Sub-Committee it is stated were in favour of acceptance of the tender of the Indian combine, Messrs. Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop, which was the highest for the official design, but would be the cheapest if their alternative design is accepted.

On the other hand Messrs. Cleveland stated that they were willing to place substantial orders for Indian Steel and Cement if their tender was accepted, and also that the bridge be partly manufactured in England and completed, in the works to be laid down at Calcutta.

The official design was prepared by Messrs. Rendell Palmer and Triton, Consulting Engineers to the Port Commissioners.—A. P.

CITY FATHERS ON HOWRAH CONTRACT

CALCUTTA, March 18.

On the motion of ex-Mayor Mr. Santoshkumar Basu, the Calcutta Corporation to-night recorded its decided opinion that the contract for the new Howrah Bridge should not be allowed to go out of the country.

The resolution added: "In view of the vital interest of ratepayers in the financial aspects of the Howrah Bridge project, the Corporation urges on the Bridge Commissioners the desirability of taking into consideration the alternative scheme calculated to reduce the cost."

The resolution was adopted by the consent of all sections of the House, including Europeans, of whom Mr. W A. Burns was the only member who did not vote.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES

Sequel To Find Of Bomb Shells

FARIDPUR, March 18.

The District Intelligence Branch discovered two brass bomb shells and several bottles of highly explosive acids, following the raid upon a deserted house at Ishan Gopalpur and seized articles. A number of arrests have been made, and several houses are being searched in this connection.—A. P.

PEASANTS COMMITTEE FOR BERAR

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA (By Mail)

The meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti on Saturday last, Sjt. Brijlal Biyani presiding passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Shrimati Kamala Nehru, and amongst other business elected a peasant Committee consisting of 5 members.

IN INTEREST OF CUSTOMERS

Certificates To Be Issued To "Bona Fide" Traders

The Political Secretary, Jammu, wires, under date March 17, as follows:—

To safeguard the interests of customers, as also of "bona-fide" Kashmiri manufacturers, industrialists and traders who carry on business in India and foreign countries, the Director of the Visitors Bureau, Srinagar, has arranged to issue certificates to "bona-fide" Kashmir traders and hawkers who, in his opinion, are reliable persons.

The certificate, which will bear the signature of the Director, will contain the name of the merchant or hawker concerned, as the case may be, the name of the any, in Kashmir to which he may belong and the line of business in which he deals, and will be accompanied by a photograph of the person taking out the goods.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE LEAVES PATNA.

PATNA, March 18.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Party of Santiniketan students left for Allahabad, this morning, after two days' stay here.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—
DICK CHELFORD REALIZES HIS MISTAKE----
I DIDN'T WANT YOU TO FIND THAT LORD CHELFORD WAS A DANGEROUS MADMAN!- THAT'S WHY I TRIED TO MAKE YOU GO BACK TO LONDON---
--AND NOW HE'S GOT LESLIE!-- HE MAY KILL HER! --AND IT'S MY FAULT!-
NOBODY'S BLAMING YOU, MAN-- AFTER ALL, HE IS YOUR BROTHER--
LORD CHELFORD CAN'T BE ALIVE!- HE DROWNED IN THE RIVER!
HOW ABOUT THAT, CHELFORD?---
THERE'S AN OPENING IN ONE BANK, JUST BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE WATER --- IT LEADS UP TO THE TOP OF THE CLIFF---THAT'S THE WAY HE GOT OUT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
2-24

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